FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Moscow News Conference Examines Arms Issues AA 1
TV Coverage AA 1
Description of Video AA 7
Soviet Scientists Discuss Space Defense Arguments AA 7

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Further Reportage on Warsaw Pact Meeting BB 1
Participants Listed BB 1
Opening Session BB 2
[PRAVDA 23 Oct]
Concert Honors Delegates [Sofia] BB 3
Pact States Sign Declaration [ADN] BB 3
Gorbachev Visit After Session [BTA] BB 4
IZVESTIYA Recalls Pact Aims [22 Oct] BB 4
CEMA Oil Industry Panel Meets 15-18 Oct BB 5
[IZVESTIYA 20 Oct]
CEMA Meeting on Aviation in Mongolia BB 5

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Review of Week's International Events CC 1
[20 Oct]
Ponomarev's Activities in Vienna Reported CC 3

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Results of U.S.-Israeli Talks Criticized A 1
[Kapralov in IZVESTIYA 21 Oct]
Cranston Criticizes U.S. Nuclear Accord With PRC A 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Rybov Receives Japanese Ambassador C 1
[IZVESTIYA 19 Oct]
Japanese Accord on Secrets Demanded by U.S. C 1
Japan-U.S. Trade Relations Show Contradictions C 1

SOUTH ASIA

USSR, DRA 'Share' View on Political Settlement D 1
[Biryukov]
DRA Foreign Minister Dost Stops Over in Moscow D 2
[IZVESTIYA 21 Oct]
New Anti-Afghan Propaganda Body Created D 2

Tashkent Attacks U.S. Aid to Afghan Rebels D 2
Commentary on Iranian Press Anti-Afghan Stand D 3
[Sheftunov]
Deaths of CIA 'Members' in Afghanistan Reported D 4
DRA's Karmal Visits Afghan-Soviet Company D 5
Further Pakistani Request for U.S. Aid Cited D 5

EASTERN EUROPE

Arkhipov Meets With SFRY Croatian Delegation F 1
[PRAVDA 20 Oct]
Development of Soviet-Albanian Relations Recalled F 1
[Nikolayev in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 20 Oct]
R200 Million Credited To Modernize Polish Shipyards F 2
[PAP]
Briefs: Gas Exports to Warsaw F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Parliamentary Delegation Arrives in Nicosia 20 Oct G 1
Carrington 'Minimizes' New USSR Peace Initiatives G 1
Sinowatz on Continuity of Austria's Middle East Policy G 1
Economic Cooperation Protocol Signed With Finland G 2
Greece Initiates Removal of Nuclear Stockpiles G 2
Italy's Crisis, W. Europe Policy Initiatives Scrutinized G 3
[Geyvandov in IZVESTIYA 20 Oct]
Netherland's Attitudes to Cruise Missiles Viewed G 4
[PRAVDA 22 Oct]
Rome Court's Treatment of Agca, Antonov Contrasted G 6
[Kovalev]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Reports on Whitehead Middle East Mission H 1
Delivers Message to Mubarak H 1
Visit to Tunisia H 1
State Terrorism, Airliner Interception Viewed H 2
[Timoshkin]
Egyptian Trade Unions Accuse U.S. of Terrorism H 3
Role of Libya in Opposing Imperialism Praised H 3
[Sheftunov]
TASS Reports Condemnations of Kidnapping H 4
Syrian Writer H 4
Iraqi Communists H 5
Visit of 'Israeli Peaceseekers' Reported H 5
10 Oct Arrival H 5
Delegation Departs H 7
[IZVESTIYA 20 Oct]
Moscow Soiree Commemorates 'Abd al-Nasir H 7
[PRAVDA 16 Oct]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Cuban CP Ideological Education Detailed K 1
[Bogomolov in PRAVDA 12 Oct]
Chilean Political Scene, Recent Developments Viewed K 3
[Rybalkin in NEW TIMES Oct]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

New Edition of CPSU Program to Appear 26 Oct [TANJUG] R 1
Ligachev Addresses Media, Ideological Leaders R 1
PRAVDA Report on Ligachev Chelyabinsk Speech [13 Oct] R 6

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Grishin Responds to Criticism of Construction Industry [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 20 Oct] S 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Gromyko Addresses Cosmonauts at Award Ceremony [PRAVDA 20 Oct] U 1
Two Earth Satellites Launched 22 October U 2
Cosmos-1697 U 2
Cosmos-1698 U 2
Cosmonauts Continue Orbital Complex Experiments U 3
Cosmonauts Conduct Earth Atmosphere Research U 3
Intercosmos 'Astrophysical' Tests Completed U 4
Cargo Delivered Early to East Arctic Sector U 4
Academy of Sciences Sets Up Computer Division U 4

MOSCOW NEWS CONFERENCE EXAMINES ARMS ISSUES

TV Coverage

LD221855 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1605 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Today in the Press Center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs there was a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists. It was held in connection with the new Soviet proposals on questions of nuclear and space weapons. Taking part in the press conference were: Comrade Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Marshal of the Soviet Union Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR, and Comrade Zamyatin, chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade Zamyatin made a statement at the press conference:

[Begin recording] [Zamyatin] The Soviet Union, guided by the desire to create conditions for the implementation of practical measures which would permit the arms race to be restrained and the tension in the explosive situation in the world to be eliminated, has put forward at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva specific proposals on the whole complex of problems relating to space and nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range.

The essence of these proposals was outlined by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speeches in Paris. The most important aspect of the new Soviet initiatives are the proposals to avert the creation and siting of space strike weapons, and to radically reduce the Soviet and U.S. nuclear weapons which can reach each other's territories. Together with our previous actions, these proposals represent a complex of specific, constructive measures which when implemented would lead to a genuine breakthrough in the development of international relations, to the cessation of the arms race on earth, and to avoidance of the arms race in space.

The new Soviet proposals have received approval from political and public circles of practically all the countries of the world. They see in these proposals the way to an improvement of the world situation, to a lessening of the threat of nuclear war which is hanging over humanity. Interest in the Soviet proposals is particularly strong on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. summit, which presents the opportunity for responsible decisions on questions of limiting of the arms race and changing the existing international situation for the better. Having come forward with such radical proposals on space and nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union is seeking one thing only: just and honest agreements. Without one side seeking any form of military advantages.

Our initiatives fully correspond to the well-known January understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States. It is necessary to state, however, that certain circles, above all in the United States, are trying to instill doubts about the motive behind the Soviet proposals. At today's press conference, we are prepared to answer questions which you may have in connection with the new Soviet proposals. Let us have your questions, please. Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, Central Television.

[Zorin] In the West the problem has been put in recent days as follows: If the Soviet Union and the United States have the possibility of reaching an agreement on substantial reductions in nuclear weapons, why should that possibility be made conditional on a ban on space weapons? Would it not be better to solve these problems in sequence? They often ask this in the West, and I would appreciate a reply to this question.

[Akhromeyev] The treaty on limiting antimissile systems has always been the basis for the negotiations on limiting and reducing strategic weapons. Let us recall that the treaty was, after all, signed at the same time a provisional agreement on SALT I was signed and that the SALT II Treaty, which was signed in 1979, was worked out taking into account the existence of the ABM Treaty. Moreover, the ABM Treaty itself says that measures to limit antimissile defense systems are a substantial factor in restraining the strategic offensive arms race. This was stated at the time of the signing, in 1972. At that time, only earth-based antimissile defense was under consideration; the issue of space-based antimissile defense did not arise.

Now the situation has changed, and changed radically, I would say. The United States has announced the intention to create [sozdat] a global antimissile defense system with space-based elements. Whatever they say about this in the United States and the U.S. Administration, we believe the aim of their attempt to create [sozdat] this global antimissile defense is to ensure for the United States the ability of making a first nuclear strike at the Soviet Union with impunity, and, having created [sozdat] the country's antimissile defense depriving it of the possibility of a retaliatory strike. Under these conditions, embarking on any sort of limitations -- especially, drastic reductions in strategic offensive weapons -- without an agreement on banning space strike weapons would mean neglecting the security of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union will never do on that. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, in an interview with TIME magazine, said that if there is no agreement on the nonmilitarization of space, it will also prove impossible to reach an agreement on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons. We should like it to be understood in the West that this is our firm position.

[Zamyatin] A question for Comrade Korniyenko. MAINICHI, Masashi (Egover). Is not the linkage of the Soviet proposal on sharp reductions in strategic weapons with the demand for a ban on work on SDI an insurmountable obstacle at the Gevena talks?

[Korniyenko] In defining the subject and aims of the Geneva talks in January this year the parties agreed -- and this was enshrined in the published joint statement — that the subject of the talks would be the complex of questions concerning space and nuclear weapons, and that moreover, those questions would be examined and decided in their interrelationship. That is the first thing. Secondly, the way we pose the question in relation to SDI is also based on what the parties agreed in January, namely, the aim of the talks should be the elaboration of effective accords aimed at preventing the arms race in space and stopping it on earth. Therefore, we should see the insurmountable obstacle, as you put it, at the Geneva talks as being the refusal of the United States to keep to this accord, not the contrary.

[Zamyatin] BRD radio, Federal Republic of Germany, Wolfgeng (Nette). Do there exist more destabilizing and less destabilizing weapons systems? Which systems would you put in the more destabilizing category?

[Akhromeyev] I have recently had occasion to answer such a question. I can repeat once again that the concept of more or less destabilizing armaments is a discovery that has been made by the present U.S. Administration. The former administrations of Presidents Nixon, Ford, and Carter did not raise this question at the talks with us.

Now, the White House puts into the more destabilizing systems category those means which are most developed by us, the USSR, and form the basis of its military might -- in particular the Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles -- which, according to U.S. reckoning, are to be eliminated. However, those means which form the U.S. strength -- submarine-based ballistic missiles and heavy bombers with 20 to 28 long-range cruise missiles on board each -- they put into the category of means of stability and security.

We do not agree with this. Now, all strategic means are drawing closer together in their strike capabilities. There is no difference in the military effectiveness, range, precision, or capacity of warheads between our intercontinental ballistic missiles and the U.S. submarine-based Trident ballistic missiles. The United States prefers to keep quiet about the military effectiveness of the sea-based Trident I and Trident II missiles because their capabilities are equivalent to our intercontinental ballistic missiles.

It is precisely for this reason that the whole triad of strategic armaments -- intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-based ballistic missiles, and heavy bombers -- should be regarded as a complex, as a single whole. This is the very foundation of the talks. It is precisely this foundation which allows the elaboration of an equal agreement which does not damage either side -- of course, with the condition of the total banning of space strike weapons.

[Zamyatin] There is a question from (Atanas Atanasov) of the Bulgarian RABOTNICHESKO DELO. Representatives of the U.S. Administration state that the Soviet proposal for a 50 percent reduction in nuclear armaments requires a radical restructuring of the U.S. triad. Do you consider this to be correct?

[Akhromeyev] Our proposal is for a 50 percent reduction in the nuclear armaments on both sides which are capable of reaching the other side's territory and which are graphically depicted on this chart. It does not require a radical restructuring of the strategic nuclear forces we have; nor, in our opinion, of those the United States has, either. The point is, as I have already noted in my reply to a previous question, that intercontinental ballistic missiles form the basis of our strategic nuclear forces. They carry the largest number of warheads. The United States has approximately the same number of warheads on sea-based ballistic missiles.

We think, and we have put forward this proposal, that in the total of 6,000 warheads, which it is proposed to leave after the reduction in armaments, there should be one type out of the triad which would be the main one, the leading one and would account for 60 percent of the warheads. We think, and this proposal has been put forward that this will not upset either our strategic nuclear forces or those of the United States. We think this proposal is mutually advantageous and just.

[Zamyatin] Sergey Fedorovich, I have a question for Georgiy Markovich Korniyenko. It is asked by Captain Second Rank, Mikitin, international observer for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: It is well known that the United States is continuing its nuclear tests after the USSR has introduced a moratorium on its nuclear explosions. How can events develop further?

[Kornienko] I remind you that when the Soviet Union introduced its moratorium, on 6 August, on all nuclear explosions, it was clearly stated that this moratorium would remain in force until 1 January 1986. However, it would remain in force even longer if the United States followed our example. Thus, Washington was given 5 months for reflection, a perfectly adequate period, I think.

Not wishing to halt their nuclear weapons tests, U.S. representatives usually refer to the problem of verification.

The real reason for this unwillingness was given in an official -- I stress, official -- letter from the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to the U.S. Congress, also a perfectly official U.S. legislative body. Claiming that a halt to nuclear arms tests would not correspond to the best interests of the United States, as it puts it, the authors of the letter openly explained this by saying that, and I quote, nuclear tests are absolutely essential for the development [razrabotka], modernization, and testing [proverka godnosti] of warheads. That's your explanation for you. There would seem to be no need to put it any clearer than that.

As for the possibility of verification of a halt to nuclear tests -- in which, incidentally, the Soviet Union has just as great an interest as the United States -- I think it will be enough to mention the following fact: Soon after our declaration of a moratorium on nuclear explosions, an explosion was carried out at the U.S. Nevada test site, about which not a single report has been published in the United States to this day. Evidently they hoped that, in view of the low power of this explosion, it would go unnoticed and they would then be able to say: You see, without on-site inspection it's no good. In fact, that explosion was registered in the Soviet Union; the U.S. Government knows this, but prefers to keep silent about it.

[Zamyatin] A question for Marshal Akhromeyev from the correspondent of the BERLINER ZEITUNG, Manfred Quiring. The United States asserts that at the current time the strategic military parity has been upset and that today the Soviet Union enjoys a military advantage. What can you say about the military balance?

[Akhromeyev] Of course they have a lot to say in the United States and in the West about the so-called Soviet military superiority, but they always speak about it with a special zeal' in the months before the next U.S. budget is to be approved. If we are to speak about the facts, however, the truth is that, for a fair number of years now, there has been an approximate military equality of the sides. There is a balance of strategic nuclear forces between the United States and the Soviet Union; this was adjusted down to the tiniest details, I would say, when the SALT II treaty was being worked out. The preparations for this treaty lasted 7 years; for 7 years both sides sized up, before signing the treaty, what forces the opposite side had. In June 1979, when signing the SALT II treaty, Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev and President Carter officially recorded this balance of strategic nuclear forces. It has not changed up to the present, since the number of carriers [nositeli] which was determined by SALT II on each side has not changed. Now -- this is also shown on the table -- the Soviet Union has 2,504 strategic carriers; the United States there are 2,210. On the other hand, the United States has a larger number of warheads on the carriers than we do. On the whole, however, an approximate balance exists.

What about medium-range nuclear weapons? Look at the second table. At present, the United States has already deployed [razvernuli] in Western Europe 209 missiles: 81 Pershing missiles and 128 cruise missiles. In all, the NATO countries have 387 medium-range missiles in Europe, on which are deployed 739 warheads. The Soviet Union has 373 missiles in the European zone, including 243 SS-20 missiles. If one counts air forces in Europe, the NATO bloc has more medium-range carriers and more warheads on them than the Warsaw Pact. Taking into account the different compositions of the sides' nuclear arms, it is possible to speak of approximate equality, approximate balance in medium-range means too.

[Zamyatin] Sergey Fedorovich, I would like to add that a report by the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces at the end of 1984 said directly -- I quote -- that at the given period approximate nuclear parity exists between the United States and the Soviet Union. Probably this is clearer to the Joint Chiefs of Staff than it is to others in the United States.

[Zamyatin] A question to you, Sergey Fedorovich, from the correspondent of the Belgian paper LIBRE BELGIQUE, Waldemar Vishnevsky. Can you confirm that the Soviet Union is carrying out research work [issledovatelskiye raboty] similar to the American work on SDI? To what end is this work being carried out?

[Akhromeyev] Work similar to the U.S. SDI work is not being conducted in the Soviet Union. Basic research work in the area of space is being conducted in the Soviet Union. Work is also being conducted in our country on the creation [sozdaniye] and perfection of space-based systems for early warning of a missile attack, space-based communications, navigation, meteorological, and intelligence systems -- that is space-based systems which, in military language, are described as operational and combat support [obespecheniye] systems. These are not offensive systems. The Soviet Union does not have offensive weapons in space. We are not conducting work on the creation of offensive space-based weapons, nor are we developing systems for the country's anti-missile defense. We have no "star wars" programs similar to the U.S. ones. The Soviet Union is faithfully fulfilling the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems.

[Zamyatin] A question by Andrzej Bajorek of the newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY. I am interested in the moral aspect of the SDI question. Washington asserts that this program is highly moral because it can rid humanity of nuclear weapons, and the SDI military systems -- lasers and so on -- are directed against missiles, not against people. What do you think about this in fact?

I shall reply to Comrade Bajorek that the theory of missiles against missiles and not against people is overall deceit which is built upon people's fears in the face of nuclear weapons. If you cast aside the propaganda and reveal the essence of the U.S. so-called SDI, then it pursues, I should say, a perfidious goal: To acquire for the United States the capability of inflicting a nuclear strike with impunity against the Soviet Union, having deprived it of the possibility of a counterstrike. What is moral in this? There is nothing moral in it. Just as the arrival of nuclear weapons did not lead to the elimination of conventional weapons, so offensive space armaments will not, of course, deliver humanity from nuclear weapons.

A question to Marshal Akhromeyev from the Japanese paper SANKEI SHIMBUN. In a 19 October PRAVDA article you wrote: If it continues in this way, no other course will remain for us other than to undertake countermeasures in the areas both of offensive and of other armaments, not excluding defensive armaments including space-based ones. End of quote. What do you mean by the words "defensive armaments including space-based ones", the correspondent asks.

[Akhromeyev] Indeed. What is there for the Soviet Union to do if SDI is implemented, if -- as they assert -- an impenetrable shield appears over the territory of the United States and, at the same time, all those offensive strategic forces which are now in existence and are being deployed [razvertyvayutsya] remain? What then remains for the Soviet Union to do if all this is implemented regardless of everything? What remains for it to do is what was written on 19 October: If it continues in this way, no other course will remain for us other than to undertake countermeasures both in the area of offensive armaments and of other armaments, not excluding defensive armaments including space-based ones. No other course will remain open for the Soviet Union. Then an uncontrollable arms race will begin such as the world has not seen so far. It is apparently this for which the United States is striving, for some reason or other.

[Zamyatin] Kolesnichenko of PRAVDA. Go ahead, please.

[Kolesnichenko] How is one to explain the fact that official U.S. Administration spokesmen persistently describe the new Soviet proposals which were set forth by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in Paris as counterproposals? How is this to be understood? Georgiy Markovich Korniyenko, over to you.

[Korniyenko] The explanation is simple. Washington would very much like to avoid responsibility for the fact that it was its fault there has so far been no movement at the talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva. Washington is endeavoring to create the impression that the United States submitted certain proposals earlier and the USSR is doing it only now, by describing them as counterproposals. In fact, the U.S. side has not submitted a single, new proposal since the beginning of the talks in Geneva. In the part concerning strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons, it has only repeated the positions it set forth at previous talks, which were wrecked by the United States. And in the part concerning space, the United States showed only a readiness to recount in general what sort of universal paradise will come about when the United States has created its space shield. If these are regarded as proposals, then I wonder what is considered obstruction?

Meanwhile the Soviet Union has indeed submitted more than one proposal at the talks in Geneva. Our present initiatives seem to crown and to develop the proposals submitted earlier on questions of nuclear and space armaments. So you can decide who said A and who said B, but the main thing here is something else. The main thing is whether the U.S. side is finally ready to seriously consider and to resolve on a mutually acdeptable basis the questions which are the subject of the talks in Geneva in accord with the agreement reached in January.

[CSSR radio's (Stefan Babak] (Stefan Babek), Radio Czechoslovakia. According to the Soviet proposal, the Soviet Union is to keep 1,250 nuclear weapon carriers while the United States is to keep 1,680. Can you explain in detail the reasons for this disparity?

[Akhromeyev] Comrade Babak, if I may point out very briefly, this chart here explains everything, in general.

[look at] the one on your left. I shall explain briefly. With a ban on the testing, creation, and deployment [razvertyvaniye] of offensive space armaments, we propose a reduction of 50 percent in the Soviet and U.S. nuclear weapons capable of reaching each other's territory. At the same time, the Soviet Union agrees to a certain U.S. advantage in the number of carriers. As you see, with this proposal the United States keeps 1,680 carriers and the Soviet Union 1,250. But we have agreed to this bearing in mind that, after a 50 percent recuction in nuclear weapon carriers, the sides will have identical numbers of nuclear warheads -- 6,000 each. This would ensure an approximate strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States.

[Zamyatin] A question from the correspondent of the FRG press agency DEUTSCHE PRESS AGENTUR. The United States asserts that research and other work is being conducted in the Soviet Union corresponding to the U.S. SDI program. The Soviet side has repeatedly denied this assertion. Would the Soviet Union agree to international on-site verification in order to prove that it is right?

[Akhromeyev] They are still not agreeing to hold talks with us on the question of space weapons. They are still not agreeing not just to seek an agreement, but even to hold talks. We are engaged only in conversations; at the same time the question is being asked about international verification. I think that DPA would be better off turning to the U.S. side and asking: Do they intend to ban the development, the creation, and deployment [razvertyaniye] of space weapons, offensive space weapons? And if they do agree to this and there is an accord, then there will also be international verification of the fulfillment of such an agreement. [end recording]

Description of Video

LD222321 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1605 GMT on 22 October broadcasts a 35-minute report on the Moscow press conference held to present the Soviet arms proposals.

The video reportage shows Korniyenko, Zamyatin, and Akhromeyev seated left to right behind a long desk facing the audience. Slightly behind them sits an unidentified official.

On the wall behind the speakers are two large diagrams with bar charts, showing the relative sizes of U.S. and Soviet nuclear forces before and after the proposed reductions.

The right-hand chart has the following data: As of 1 September 85 NATO has a total of 3000 warheads; 1,015 means of delivery with 628 aircraft, the United States has 596, France 32; and 387 missiles, the United States has 209, Britain 64, and France 114. The USSR has a total of 2,000 warheads; 850 means of delivery including 477 aircraft and 373 missiles, of which 243 are SS-20s. Smaller bar charts show the relative sizes of numbers of warheads, missiles, and aircraft after reduction to equal levels, but no precise data can be discerned.

The left-hand chart indicates how the strategic balance is made up of different components for the two sides. Bar charts show the relative sizes at present and after the proposed 50 percent reduction. Only the "after reduction" part is seen in closeup. Under the heading "USA" there is the figure 6,000 with a pictogram of a warhead, and the figure 1,680 with pictograms of a large missile, a small missile, a fighter-bomber, a heavy bomber, and a submarine. Underneath are the words: Strategic Offensive Weapons, Medium-Range Missiles, and Forward-Based Means.

Under the heading "USSR" there is the figure 6,000 with a pictogram of a warhead, and the figure 1,250 with pictograms of a large missile, a heavy bomber, and a submarine. Underneath are the words: Strategic Nuclear Forces.

The charts are seen in long-shot behind the speakers and only briefly in closeup. The speakers are seen in long-shot and closeup. Pieces of paper, presumably with questions, are passed to Zamyatin. There are frequent shots of the audience.

SOVIET SCIENTISTS DISCUSS SPACE DEFENSE ARGUMENTS

LD131319 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 12 Oct 85

["Top priority" panel discussion conducted by Vladimir Posner with Professor Radomir Bogdanov and Professor Sergey Plekhanov, Soviet scientists at the Institute of the United States of America and Canada in Moscow -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Posner] Today we'll be discussing a treaty that went into operation 18 years ago on 10 October 1967: It is called the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies. Now, considering what has been happening over the past couple of years and in particular SDI, the Strategic Defense Initiative, I would like both of you, gentlemen, to comment on how you see the present day as relating to this particular treaty. What do you have to say about that? Would you like to begin Dr Bogdanov?

[Bogdanov] Now I believe that you have mentioned this treaty in a very good and very convincing way. It's as actual as it was 10 years ago...

[Posner, interrupting] Maybe more so.

[Bogdanov] Exactly, maybe more so than before. So I think we should discuss it if you have any questions to ask, we'll be quick to answer to that, but I would like to say it's very important and it's very actual. Thank you very much for inviting us to take part in this discussion.

[Posner] Let me say this: The proponents of SDI would probably say -- and I will play devil's advocate today -- would probably say that the whole idea of SDI in no way conflicts with the ideals expressed in this treaty. Now what would you say to that, Prof Plekhanov?

[Plekhanov] Well, I certainly don't agree with this estimate. I think that we have enough evidence -- documentary evidence -- that supports the notion that the current SDI program, as it is conceived, goes against both the spirit and the letter of this treaty that marks its 15th anniversary....

[Posner, interrupting] It's 18th.

[Plekhanov] ...18th anniversary today. I would like to quote from a document which was partially revealed by THE NEW YORK TIMES a couple of years ago, and that is the defense guidance for years 1984-89, which contains a number of paragraphs dealing with the idea of using space as a battlefield. It says for instance -- and this is the official Department of Defense document -- that provisions should be made to, quote, wage war effectively, unquote, from outer space, and that the Pentagon will vigorously pursue, quote, unquote, space systems to project force in and from space. Now I think this is a clear...clearly in violation of what the treaty is all about.

[Posner] Does that particular quote relate to SDI?

[Plekhanov] Well it certainly does because these people are talking about the implementation of the system which was unveiled by President Reagan in his speech in March 1983.

[Posner] In other words, what you're saying is that it's a defense that it makes it possible to launch an attack. Is that what you're driving at?

[Bogdanov] Oh yes, oh yes. You put it very bluntly and very correct. That's what I mean.

[Plekhanov] I would like to add a few words to that: I think that the idea that one can protect the United States, the whole territory, by a shield impenetrable by Soviet missiles, I think it has been put away, put aside, even by the administration itself. It stresses now in its official statements that this can't be done and this is not what they are actually trying to do. They are now concentrating on the idea of protecting their missile launching pads...

[Bogdano, interrupting] The so-called point defense.

[Plekhanov] ...the so-called point defense; and experts have been pointing out ever since President Reagan unveiled his plans in 1983 that the only way that the system can be made to work is if the country that has such a system, in conjunction with its offensive weapons, uses its offensive weapons first; because if you use your offensive weapons first and destroy much of the retaliatory power of the other side, then and only then, that limited protective shield that can't possibly be built, can be effective in warding off the retaliatory strike. So you see there's no way that you can use it really for defense. You can use it only to defend yourself against a second strike by the opponent.

[Posner] What you're saying then is that this is a shield that is built against a crippled opponent?

[Plekhanov] Exactly.

[Posner] It is not built against a full force opponent.

[Posner] Well let me retreat just a little bit on this issue. At this point many people in the United States and I'm not only speaking now of people from the different... say from the Heritage Foundation or from the military industrial complex, I'm speaking about just very average people -- they say what is wrong with research? Why can't we look into this? After all what if we discover that indeed it is feasible and that if both sides had this kind of defense, then nuclear weapons would become obsolete and wouldn't that be wonderful? Now people who are very, very frank and they're not playing games and they really feel strongly about this: We seem to say, the Soviets, no research [as heard]. Now would you please clarify that?

[Bogdanov] You know there is a very big difference between research and development and deployment; that's very clear. What...where is the misunderstanding if you call that a misunderstanding? Where is this line? It's just [words indistinct] what means research.

[Plekhanov] I would like to somewhat disagree with you. I think that the line between research and development is so hazy that it's really difficult to draw it. In fact the administration -- the Reagan administration -- has started saying in the past months, that, well you know, testing is also part of research, and so there is nothing wrong with testing a prototype or two because how can you know that your research is on the right track unless you really see how the thing operates? So there is that problem. Secondly, there is a problem that when you undertake research you do it for a purpose, and the problem with the SDI is those billions that have been laid away for research...

[Posner, interrupting] Something like 30 billion.

[Plekhanov] Yes, for the next 5 years, it has to do with very specific things, not just general...the satisfaction of general curiosity about certain physical requirements, or something like that. [sentence as heard] It's very specific. It's designed to create a system; a system which is designed to do away with the existing arms race.

[Posner] Now look, we have another area here that I would like to look at briefly. Officially, President Reagan and many other people in the United States have said that it would be perfect if as a result of this research development what have you, both sides had this shield, umbrella -- call it what you wish -- in the sky, and that therefore both would feel very secure and could do away with nuclear weapons. Your reaction to that?

[Bogdanov] You know, my reaction is very negative to that. On one very simple ground: it's impossible to have it simultaneously. [laughter] If you disarm last, I don't know how big...

[Plekhanov, interrupting] Someone will have it first.

[Bogdanov] You are right, someone will have it first. For how many years I don't know. Even for 1 year you have then a temptation -- very dangerous temptation -- don't you think so Sergey?

[Plekhanov] I agree. I agree with that fully.

[Posner] Now there's another argument. It's a kind of a Rube Goldberg machine -- something like that -- because if the idea is to do away with nuclear weapons, as President Reagan put it, to render them obselete and impotent, why do not do it directly? Why not cut back? Why not reduce the existing arms race? We're proposing to cut them by half and then move down to zero. Whey should we continue to build those offensive weapons? Why now waste hundreds of billions of dollars on some nearly impossible idea of building a shield against them? That's ridiculous.

[Bogdanov] That's our problem with this administration. Maybe it's American logic which we don't understand. Our logic is more simple, you know, than that action. Maybe if they can explain to us what is this American logic, to do that from that way, you know.

[Posner] First do the shield and then do away with weapons, instead of simply doing away with weapons without any shield.

[Bogdanov] Yes. That's why it sounds so illogical, that's why you have a suspicion with it. You have very strong suspicion that they're doing that for very clear-cut purpose: to get, to acquire first strike.

[Posner] Well I think we have to note that Weinberger, when he was asked how he felt about the Soviets having a strong defensive system in space said that would be very bad if we had it and they didn't. And if he feels that way about us, I think we can feel that way about them. I mean it's logical.

[Bogdanov] Oh yes, it's logical because this administration, they have divided all weapons into two categories: bad weapons and good bad weapons. Bad weapons, all bad weapons including defense are with us. All good weapons with the Americans. I don't believe it's fair.

[Posner] Well thank you very much, Dr Bogdanov, Dr. Plekhanov, and this is Vladimir Posner saying goodby until next time. Thank you.

[Bogdanov] Thank you.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WARSAW PACT MEETINGS

Participants Listed

LD222243 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1829 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Sofia, 22 Oct (TASS) -- A regular conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact member states started its work in the capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB] today.

The following are taking part in the conference:

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria: T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the PRB State Council, and head of the delegation; G. Filipov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman (P. Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the PRB;) Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and PRB minister of national defense; and D. Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

For the Hungarian People's Republic: J. Kadar, MSZMP general secretary and head of the delegation; G. Lazar, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic [HPR]; M. Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; P. Varkonyi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the HPR; and I. Olah, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and HPR minister of defense.

For the GDR: E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State, and head of the delegation; W. Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; H. Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; H. Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of national defense; E. Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; G. Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and O. Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of foreign affairs.

For the PPRL W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, and the head of the delegation; J. Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Z. Messner, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and deputy chairman of PPR Council of Ministers; S. Olszowski, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the PPR; and F. Siwicki, candidate member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of national defense of the PPR.

For the Socialist Republic of Romania [SRR]: N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of the SRR, and head of the delegation; C. Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the SRR; C. Olteanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of national defense of the SRR; P. Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; and S. Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the SRR.

For the USSR: M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the delegation; A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs; S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and B.I. Aristov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign trade.

For the CSSR: G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR, and head of the delegation; L. Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and premier of the CSSR. V. Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; M. Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; B. Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of foreign afairs; M. Vaclavik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of national defense.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact member states, is also taking part in the work of the conference. (?The conference) was opened by T. Zhivkov, who made a short welcoming speech.

Opening Session

PM221700 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Conference of the Warsaw Pact Member States' Political and Consultative Committee"]

[Excerpts] Sofia, 22 Oct -- A routine conference of the Warsaw Pact member states' Political Consultative Committee began work today in the capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The conference was opened by T. Zhivkov who delivered a brief speech of welcome.

Two sittings took place at which G. Husak, head of the CSSR delegation, and T. Zhivkov, head of the Bulgarian People's Republic delegation, presided in turn. Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, W. Jaruzelski, J. Kadar, E. Honecker, G. Husak, N. Ceausescu, and T. Zhivkov spoke.

At the conference, which is proceeding in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation, the situation in Europe and key problems of international relations as a whole are being examined in detail. In this, main attention is being paid to the urgent tasks of the struggle to eliminate the nuclear danger and for consolidating peace, for a change for the better in the development of the situation in Europe and throughout the world, and for bringing interstate relations back into the channel of detente, cooperation and peaceful coexistence.

Topical issues of the cooperation of the Warsaw Pact member states are also being discussed.

Taking part in the work of the conference is Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. M. Ivanov, first deputy foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, is the general secretary of the Political Consultative Committee at the meeting.

The Political Consultative Committee meeting is continuing its work.

Concert Honors Delegates

AU222040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] A festive concert was given at the Soviet Ivan Vasov National Theater tonight in honor of the delegations to the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The concert was organized by the Committee of Culture.

Distinguished Bulgarian singers and other performers, as well as choirs, participated in the program. The Symphony Orchestra of the Bulgarian Radio and Television accompanied the performers.

The concert closed with a folklore composition performed by professional and amateur groups.

Pact States Sign Declaration

LD230918 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0811 GMT 23 Oct 85

["Declaration by the States of the Warsaw Treaty Signed"] -- ADN Headline]

[Text] Sofia -- The declaration the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states adopted unanimously at its meeting in the Bulgarian capital was signed this morning. The highest representatives of the fraternal states signed their names at the bottom of this important document which calls "for the elimination of the nuclear threat, for a change for the better in Europe and throughout the world," and which contains the basic points of joint policy for the strengthening of world peace. At the same time a communique from the meeting was adopted."

The head of the Hungarian delegation, Janos Kadar, the general secretary of the MSZMP, took the chair at Wednesday's meeting. At the end of their discussions, the leather-bound declaration was laid before the leaders of the delegations for their signature in the order of the countries' names in Russian.

Todor Zhivkov, the General secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria State Council, Signed on behalf of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Janos Kadar, the general secretary of the MSZMP, for the People's Republic of Hungary; Erich Honecker, the general Secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, for the GDR; Wojciech Jaruzelski the first secretary of the Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the People's Republic of Poland, for the People's Republic of Poland; Nicolae Ceausescu the secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, for the Socialist Republic of Romania; Mikhail Gorbachev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for the USSR; and Gustav Husak, the general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the CSSR, for the CSSR. Warm applause concluded this solemn act.

Gorbachev Visit After Session

AU230924 Sofia BTA in English 0828 GMT 23 Oct 85

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] Sofia, October 23 (BTA) -- In connection with the visit of Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev to Bulgaria, which will start after the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states, the dailies carry a number of features on Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation on the economic integration and on the constant getting closer of the two peoples.

IZVESTIYA Recalls Pact Aims

PM221225 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by special correspondents N. Yermolovich and V. Zakharko: "At the Foot of the Vitosha"]

[Excerpt] Sofia -- Within the structure of the socialist states' military-political organization -- the Warsaw Pact -- an exceptionally important role belongs to the Political Consultative Committee [PCC]. This supreme organ of the organization was created for consultations on basic problems affecting the common interests of the Warsaw Pact member states and for the discussion of questions arising in connection with the implementation of commitments assumed by Pact allies. In addition, the special decision of the Warsaw Pact states of 14 May 1955 to create a Unified Command made the PCC responsible for the resolution of general questions relating to strengthening the allied states' defense capability.

The Warsaw Pact does not lay down the level of representation in the PCC. It merely points out that every Pact member state must be represented by a member of government or another, specially designated representative. In the practical activity of this organ it happened that, already at the first PCC conference in Prague in January 1956, the pact member states sent imposing delegations headed by Government leaders or their deputies. Since 1960 PCC conferences have been held at the highest level -- with the participation of first secretaries of Central Committees of communist and worker parties and heads of government. Foreign ministers are also invited to them, and if military questions are under discussion defense ministers, the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces, the chief of staff, and other military leaders of the Joint Armed Forces are also invited. The entire activity of the PCC is based on the principle of sovereign equality.

The PCC decisions, contained in the declarations, statements, and communiques adopted, reflect the agreed stance of the allied socialist countries on the main problems of international politics and constitute an important contribution to the struggle for peace and the guaranteeing of the peoples' security. The PCC decisions on strengthening the allied states' defense capability constitute the basis of all of the Warsaw Pact military organs' activity.

Major initiatives aimed at consolidating security, disarmament and detente and developing all-European cooperation are linked with the Warsaw Pact. The PCC has contributed many bold and constructive proposals.

There have been numerous meetings in our country lately at plants and factories and in various organizations. Virtually all the discussions have mentioned the fact that, as long as NATO exists and the threat to European and world peace remains, it is necessary to strengthen the Warsaw Pact's defence might, and this grows primarily from the economic might of the countries belonging to it. In this connection the Bulgarian comrades value particularly highly the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) plenum. It is stressed that the plenum's work is distinguished by an innovative approach, purposefulness, realism, resolution, and faith in the creative and constructive forces of the people.

CEMA OIL INDUSTRY PANEL MEETS 15-18 OCT

PM221414 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Creation Plans"]

[Text] Budapest, 19 Oct -- A routine session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Cooperation in the Oil and Gas Industry was held 15-18 October in Balatonfured. Representatives of Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the CSSR, and SFRY took part.

The session examined progress in fulfilling decisions of the CEMA economic summit relating to the commission's activity. There was also a discussion of the results of the coordination of plans for the development of the oil, gas, and petroleum refining industry in 1986-1990.

The commission approved a plan for CEMA members' scientific and technical cooperation in the oil and gas industry in 1986-1990 and analyzed a number of existing long-term scientific and technical cooperation agreements. The commission's 1986-1987 work plan was approved.

The session was held in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of full mutual understanding and comradely cooperation.

CEMA MEETING ON AVIATION IN MONGOLIA

LD222234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] In Ulaanbaator a conference of representatives from CEMA members has opened. They will discuss issues connected with cooperation in the use of aviation in the interests of the national economy. Taking part in the work of the conference are delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, and the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, and the Soviet Union. A delegation from Romania is present in the capacity of an observer.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM221538 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "International Review"]

[Excerpt] Opening the Way to Peace

Last week has shown once again that in the present-day explosive situation the planet's peoples are attentively following the steps being taken in favor of peace. In this regard the world community makes a high assessment of the consistency of the Soviet Union's course. Little more than two weeks has passed since the range of peace moves by the USSR announced in Paris during the Soviet-French summit rocked the entire world. And this time the materials of the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum attest that the Soviet peace initiatives have not been dictated by some kind of prevailing conditions but accord with the very nature of a socialist state and its domestic needs and plans for the future. A society that has worked out such ambitious creative plans throughout the next millennium cannot contemplate war.

It is worth noting that this fact is acknowledged -- albeit through clenched teeth -- even by those who are by no means amicably disposed toward our country. The USSR is embarking on "changes on a truly historic scale" (THE WASHINGTON POST) and "intends to create an economic potential approximately equivalent to that built up over all the preceding years of Soviet power" (THE NEW YORK TIMES); the report at the CPSU Central Committee plenum "attests to the great importance that the Soviet leadership attaches to social policy and to the active and effective participation of the masses in state and social life" (MAINICHI -- Japan); "the Soviet Union's economic program is aimed at achieving striking improvements" (HELSINGIN SANOMAT); "the Soviet leader has advocated the immediate adoption of decisions aimed at blocking the arms race and stopping the slide into war" (FRG television).

The news from Moscow attesting to the long-term orientation of the USSR's domestic life toward peaceful creative labor irreconcilably contradicts the fabrications spread in the West about the existence of a "Soviet threat."

The truth that ensuring lasting peace and reliable security is seen by the Soviet Union as a fundamental problem of the day is gaining the upper hand. The USSR's adherence to the Leninist idea of peaceful coexistence between the two opposing systems is being reaffirmed.

Progressive forces in other countries see the CPSU's program directives as an expression of unswerving solidarity with their struggle, respect for their views and positions, and the desire to promote the strengthening of their unity -- that dialectical unity of diversity which encompasses the entire living fabric of the real socialist world. workers, communist, and national liberation movements, and all movements against reaction and aggression and for peace and progress.

Thus, the USSR's foreign policy, its goals, and its ways of achieving them are clear, there are no riddles and uncertainties in them. The Soviet Union's policy is, entirely predictably, a stable and reliable one full of responsibility for the fate of the world in our contradiction-crammed era.

Dangerous Unpredictability

On 15 October, after a 30-year break, Washington again started a radio offensive against the West European countries.

The Voice of America resumed round-the-clock broadcasting in English. The most modern equipment and even communications satellites are involved. Charles Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), stated that the broadcasts are to "eliminate the shortage of information" on the transatlantic power's policy and, first and foremost, to combat "mistaken ideas" about the United States that are common among West European young people.

Yes, West Europe is starting to understand Washington less and less. And it is not a case of a "shortage of information." Information streams in from overseas and is backed up by hundreds of pro-Atlantic newspapers and radio and television stations. The "lack of understanding," or rather the alarm at U.S. policy, emerged and strengthened as the United States muscled its new nuclear missiles onto West European soil. Now indignation is once again coming to a head. The reason is Washington's attempts to impose its "star wars" plans and build up confrontation "above all else" and, needless to say, above the vital interests of the West European states in maintaining the foundations of detente and developing international cooperation.

Will the United States sacrifice the East-West dialogue that has been initiated with such difficulty, and, above all, the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit to its militarist ambitions? This alarming question is now prevailing in West European capitals. It was also voiced at the emergency NATO Council session held this week in Brussels. The forum, where most West European participants have usually formed up "in ranks" to honor their transatlantic sovereign, this time presented a different picture. "The United States' European NATO allies," the French newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS noted, "pressured G. Shultz to make Washington respond appropriately to the recent Soviet initiatives... The Europeans, concerned at the U.S. SDI project, stressed their desire to strive for the observance of the ABM treaty."

The fact is that this treaty between the USSR and the United States on limiting ABM defense systems was turned inside out on the other side of the Atlantic literally on the eve of the NATO foreign ministers meeting in Brussels, which was held this week. They attempted to depict the ABM treaty over there as a treaty that allegedly allows unrestricted research, testing, and creating [sozdaniye] of ABM systems and "merely" limits their deployment. As a result it turned out that the governments of a number of European NATO countries were misleading their peoples. For even now, echoing Washington, they have given assurance that the implementation of the U.S. SDI ("Strategic Defense Initiative") -- more accurately "star wars" -- will be restricted to research and the ABM treaty would be precisely observed. Now it is no longer a question of "precise observance," but of fitting this unlimited-duration international treaty to the "star wars" program. And at the Brussels meeting U.S. secretary of state G. Shultz, THE NEW YORK TIMES reported, "tried to dispel the concern in West Europe that the United States might undermine the ABM treaty that has been in existence for 13 years now." Did he succeed? "European diplomats," THE WASHINGTON POST writes, "are noting that in the long term (U.S.) administration policy remains undefined."

It is no accident that the unpredictability of U.S. foreign policy is alarming West Europe, and not only West Europe. And it is not just a question of the increasing disparity between the United States' verbal adherence to peace and its concrete actions. None other than secretary of state G. Shultz provided a reason for alarming doubts. "Any step going beyond the framework of the research work phase (on the 'star wars' program -- V.M.)." he stated in Brussels, "will be taken only after consultations with the NATO allies and talks with the Soviet Union."

The procedure proposed by the United States reminded the Europeans of how Washington imposed its Pershing II and cruise missiles on them. Then too "consultations with the NATO allies" were held and they were persuaded that the very decision to site the new U.S. nuclear missiles was necessary "merely" to "force the Soviets" to start talks, although the USSR had been prepared for talks long before the NATO missile decision. But when talks between the USSR and the United States started, Washington incited the allies not to heed the Soviet proposals, however far-reaching they may be. The U.S. NATO partners were meant just to "demonstrate their solidarity" and wait for the "Russians to capitulate"...

Thus West Europe was "imperceptibly" led to the day when -- "in accordance with the NATO decision" but against the will of most West Europeans -- the new U.S. mass destruction weapons started to be sited on their soil. Judging by everything, this "procedure" is also being prepared by Washington for a new and even more sinister matter -- spreading the arms race to space. Space which knows no bounds. On the whole there are grounds for pondering the dangerous "uncertainty" and unpredictability of U.S. policy.

A psychological rethink of many long since obsolete dogmas and resistance to the attempts to return the world to the defunct era of the policy of force are under way despite all the "voices" in West Europe and other continents. In the Austrian capital the Socialist International Conference, in which delegates from almost 50 countries participated and which delegations from the CPSU, the CPC, and representatives of a number of national liberation movements attended as guests and observers, adopted the "Vienna Appeal" calling for the arms race to be stopped. Particular concern was expressed at the spread of the arms race to space. That is why the Socialist International rejects the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" and any other such concept. Disarmament, peaceful cooperation, and detente are declared in the appeal to be the sole sensible response to the danger currently threatening mankind.

What does all this show? A growth in the realization that each new stage in the arms race makes West Europe more dependent on the United States. Now, in this evil era of confrontation, many people realize more clearly than before the value of international detente and are striving to defend the remaining fabric of cooperation and develop it further.

The opening this week in Budapest of a cultural forum of 35 of the states that participated in the Helsinki Conference was a reflection of the fruitfulness of these advanced trends on the European continent. More than 800 delegates -- two-thirds of whom are cultural and artisitic figures -- have started discussing problems of all-European cooperation.

PONOMAREV'S ACTIVITIES IN VIENNA REPORTED

LD181827 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT18 Oct 85

[Text] Vienna, October 18 TASS -- A meeting has been held today at the building of the Central Committee of Austria's Communist Party between alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, head of the Soviet delegation to the conference of the socialist international on disarmament and chairman of the Communist Party of Austria Franz Muhri.

An exchange of opinions was held on questions of mutual interest. Both sides reaffirmed in this connection the priority significance of the vigorous joint struggle of all peace (?forces) to prevent U.S.-ventured militarization of outer space, the struggle for peaceful uses of outer space, for termination of the arms race and for universal disarmament. Franz Muhri said that the Austrian communists favourably appraised the recent peace initiatives and the associated proposals of the Soviet Union.

The representatives of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Austria reaffirmed their striving to come out for further (?development) of all-round relations between the USSR and the Republic of Austria. Franz Muhri emphasized that major progress which was attained in the development of economic relations between both countries was an important contribution to ensuring employment in Austria, a contribution to measures to deal with unemployment among young people.

Taking part in the meeting which was held in an atmosphere of unity, friendship and solidarity were member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin, chief of a section of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee V. Rykin, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria Erwin Scharf and head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria Hans Steiner.

A monument to the Soviet serviceman-liberator stands majestically high on the Schwarzenbergplatz Square in the centre of Vienna. The monument is a reminder about the immortal feat of those who brought freedom and independence to the Austrian people in spring 1945. A (?wreath) to the monument was laid today by the Soviet delegation led by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Boris Ponomarev, who participated in the Socialist International conference on disarmament in Vienna.

RESULTS OF U.S.-ISRAELI TALKS CRITICIZED

PM211427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 1

[A. Kapralov commentary: "Partners' Compact"]

[Text] Talks have been held in Washington between U.S. President R. Reagan and Israeli Prime Minister S. Peres.

According to Israeli Prime Minister S. Peres, "a crisis should be settled not when it is developing, but when it becomes a wide-scale one." You can only say that about the Near East conflict, which has been going on for nearly 40 years, while looking through the wrong end of a pair of binoculars. Or does the seizure from neighboring Arab states of territories several times larger than that of Israel itself and the barbaric act of aggression against Lebanon not constitute "scale" by Tel Aviv yardsticks?! "Scale" was lent to the Zionist carnage against the Arab countries by Tel Aviv's latest action -- the bombing of a suburb of the capital of Tunisia, a sovereign state separated by 2,000 km from Israel. This unprecedented international act of terrorism, followed by the U.S. military aircraft's interception of an Egyptian passenger aircraft, was conceived as a show of strength.

An "unusually favorable" situation was created for conducting separate talks, those taking part in the Washington meeting noted.

Expressing their stand against holding an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested sides and again categorically rejecting the idea of the PLO's participation in the solution of the region's problems, they talked in the White House of the ways of involving Jordan in a separate deal with Israel. Deliveries of U.S. arms to Jordan were viewed as a "lever for bringing presure to bear" on Amman. Although differences arose on this question between the allies inthe anti-Arab compact, G. Shultz reassured the guests from Tel Aviv by stating that arms deliveries to Jordan "do not present a threat to Israel." At the same time, the White House incumbent assured S. Peres that the U.S. Administration will do everything to ensure Israel's "qualitative military superiority" over other countries in the region. "We have a common goal -- a strong Israel," R. Reagan said. These words can be read a different way -- The United States and Israel have the same common goal -- splitting the Arab states and subordinating them to U.S.-Israeli military and political diktat.

CRANSTON CRITICIZES U.S. NUCLEAR ACCORD WITH PRC

LD221051 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] New York, October 22 TASS -- Democratic Senator Alan Cranston criticized in Congress the nuclear cooperation accord between Beijing and the Reagan administration and said he would work for getting Congress turn back [as received] this agreement, THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper reports. He said that none of the countries assisted to such an extent another state in creating potential for the development of an atomic bomb as does China with respect to Pakistan.

Setting forth Alan Cranston's statement, the newspaper points out that with disregard for its promises not to help other countries develop nuclear armaments, China continued to a series of nuclear exports. The senator also charged that the information about the Chinese violations had been covered up by the State Department, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes and adds that intelligence information showed that the Chinese actions contradicted administration assurances that China supported non-proliferation policies.

RYABOV RECEIVES JAPANESE AMBASSADOR

PM221549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 18 October Ya.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Y. Katori, Japanese ambassador to the Soviet Union, at the latter's request. During their conversation questions of mutual interest were discussed.

Taking part in the conversation was N.N. Solovyev, head of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry Second Far Eastern Department.

JAPANESE ACCORD ON SECRETS DEMANDED BY U.S.

LD221659 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, October 22 TASS — Washington demanded that Tokyo enter into a special agreement on protecting war secrets in space weapons research. This was stated bluntly by the officials of the U.S. Department of Defense who met members of the visiting Japanese governmental group which studies the U.S. "star wars" program. However, the leading opposition parties and influential [word indistinct] businessmen oppose such an agreement claiming that USA tries in this way to take Japan's more promising technological developments from the civil production and to use the country's powerful industrial and scientific potential to (?suit) militarist designs.

JAPAN-U.S. TRADE RELATIONS SHOW CONTRADICTIONS

LD151207 Moscow TASS in English 2352 GMT 14 Oct 85

[TExt] Tokyo, October 14 TASS -- A group of governors of a number of American states who arrived in Japan for a visit met today with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and demanded the liberalization of the Japanese Market. At the meeting the prime minister of Japan recalled the draft law approved last week by the House of Representatives of [words indistinct].

Today's conversation between Ya. Nakasone and the American governors has been regarded in the Japanese capital as another manifestation of Japanese-American trade and economic contradictions. Washington started recently the drawing up of a "comprehensive program" in the sphere of trade for the 80s. It provides for the activization of U.S. exports by taking repressive action against trade partners with a view to reducing the enormous trade deficit of the U.S. which can reach by the end of the current year the all-time record level of 150-160 billion dollars. Trade with Japan will account for one third of it.

[Words indistinct] of the republican administration should allegedly offset the protectionist feeling on capitol Hill. However, the essence of Washington's policy is the same protectionism whose purpose is to overcome economic difficulties at the expense of its allies and developing countries. This policy affects most negatively the financial situation of the Third-World countries whose aggregate foreign debt is close to one trillion dollars today.

USSR, DRA 'SHARE' VIEW ON POLITICAL SETTLEMENT

LD222359 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1616 GMT 22 Oct 85

[TASS political observer Askold Biryukov commentary entitled "'The Right Accent'" What's Holding Things Up?"]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Oct (TASS) -- The WASHINGTON POST has published extracts of an interview given to U.S. journalists Michael (Hetler) and Don Oberdorfer by General Ziaul Haq, "a professional military man who seized power in Pakistan in 1977," as the journalists described him. In this interview he gives advice to the head of the U.S. administration in regard to the situation around Afghanistan. In particular, the head of the Pakistani military regime expresses himself in the following vein: If, he said, the American leader puts forward in Geneva next month "a series of simple and clearly formulated arguments on Afghanistan with the right view of things and the accents in the right places," this will have "a great positive effect upon Moscow."

The general expresses himself in an ornate fashion, as always, but if he had in mind the prospect of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, then it should be pointed out that Moscow does not need to be convinced of the need for such a settlement -- nor does, incidentally, Kabul. Indeed, just a few days ago Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, underlined in an interview to the Pakistani paper THE MUSLIM that the DRA has constantly expressed its desire to achieve a political settlement and has put forward specific proposals on this account. These proposals, in particular, were expounded in the statements of 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981. Afghanistan considers them to be valid today as well. Taking account of the several rounds of negotiations held in Geneva between the DRA and Pakistan through the special representative of the UN secretary general, and paying attention to the real relations between the two states, the Afghan leader stated that direct negotiations between the DRA and Pakistan were needed for the most rapid settlement of the situation around Pakistan. Diplomatic, trade, and other relations in various areas exist between our two countries, he pointed out, adding that there is no logic in the fact that the Pakistani leadership is trying under various pretexts to avoid direct negotiations. Babrak Karmal stressed that an agreement on direct negotiations is for the DRA the criterion of sincerity in the approach to the problems.

Karmal also dwelled on the issue of the presence in the DRA of a limited contingent of Soviet troops, the withdrawal of which Ziaul Haq insisted upon in his interview. The Afghan leader clearly stated that as soon as armed interference in the DRA's internal affairs ceases and guarantees that this will not be resumed are given, then Afghanistan and the USSR will review the matter of withdrawing the Soviet troops. In other words, the primary cause of the entry into the DRA on the request of the Afghan leadership of the Soviet Military contingent must be eliminated: Armed provocations and interference from outside in the internal affairs of the DRA must be stopped -- that is, precisely those factors as a result of which a tense situation has been created around Afghanistan. Such is the right view of things and the right placing of accents on the part of the DRA leadership in approaching the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. Moscow, too, shares this approach. If Islamabad and those backing it were to adhre to the same approach to the problem of a political settlement, nothing would hold up a solution.

DRA FOREIGN MINISTER DOST STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM211447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 85 Morming Edition p 4

[TASS report: "En Route to New York"]

[Text] S.M. Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee and DRA foreign minister, was in Moscow 18-19 October en route to New York to take part in the jubilee part of the 40th UN General Assembly session.

NEW ANTI-AFGHAN PROPAGANDA BODY CREATED

OW221429 Moscow Television Service in Russia 1145 GMT 22 Oct 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has created a new mouthpiece of anti-Afghan propaganda: the so-called Independent Media of the Afghan People. The Washington administration has already allocated $500,000 for the subversive activities of this propaganda organization.

The main task of the new subversive center of the American spy department is the organization of ideological sabotage against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the dissemination of malicious lies in the Western press about the policies of the popular government and the situation in the country.

As is known, the CIA has repeatedly organized secret trips by Western inkslingers to Pakistan and Afghan-Pakistani border regions, where the anti-Afgahn counterrevolutionary rabble has settled. On orders from the spy department, they have disseminated cock-and-bull stories about atrocities by Afghan Government troops and heroic deeds by the counterrevolutionary bands supported by the United States. For their reports' greater authenticity, Western Reporters have photographed dushmans disguised in the uniforms of Afghan and Soviet servicemen.

However, there have been few volunteers for such dirty work even among the most mercenary Western reporters. Therefore, the CIA needed a so-called Independent Media of the Afghan People, an organization under whose cover the American spy department will be able to spew out new torrents of lies and slander.

TASHKENT ATTACKS U.S. AID TO AFGHAN REBELS

GF221609 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Unattributed commentary: "A New Stage in the Undeclared War Against the DRA"]

[Text] Dear listeners, it has been officially disclosed in Islamabad that the United States has moved to realize its decision to make another $300 million available for the anti-DRA counterrevolutionary groups on Pakistan's borders within the special military aid it gives to them. It has been reported that the amount referred to will be allocated from the CIA budget and used for terrorist and subversive activities in the DRA.

press organs in Europe have reported that the funds the United States has been allocating to date for the undeclared war against the Afghan people total over $1.5 billion. The worth of the military aid given by the NATO allies of the United States to the anti-DRA groups based in Pakistan under U.S. pressure is not included in this amount.

Apart from using U.S. firearms, grenade launchers, new missiles, and artillery pieces, the anti-DRA groups are also using British (Bluepal) anti-tank missiles and mines and grenades supplied to them by the FRG, Italy, and Belgium.

All this indicates a discrepancy in Washington's remarks that it prefers a political solution for the situation in that part of the world. In practice, U.S. imperialism is not only maintaining its undeclared war against the DRA but is also escalating it. U.S. imperialism is moving toward attracting NATO countries in Europe to the war.

In what way can the ruling U.S. circles benefit from continued bloodshed in Afghanistan and from keeping Afghanistan as a burning furnance? Obviously, the continuation and escalation of the U.S. undeclared war against Afghanistan is part of the U.S. foreign policy concerning that part of the Asian continent. This policy is aimed at giving an opportunity to Washington to dominate other peoples and benefit from their natural resources in an uncontrolled way. However, independent peoples and governments are understanding the need for resolute united moves and courage -- as demonstrated by the people of Afghanistan -- for dealing blows on Washington's imperialist policy.

COMMENTARY ON IRANIAN PRESS ANTI-AFGHAN STAND

NC220945 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Excerpts] In last Thursday's edition, the TEHRAN TIMES newspaper published defamatory lies about the Soviet Union's alleged use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan. Our commentator Igor Sheftunov writes the following:

The imperialists and reaction have been waging an undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan for more than 7 years now. Each year the world is informed of more facts concerning the use of chemical weapons by the aggressors. Brigands sent from Pakistan and Iran into Afghanistan use such weapons. These brigands are trained in special camps near Mashhad, Torbat-e Heydariyeh, Zahedan, and other Iranian cities.

Chemical weapons are widely used by imperialists and regional reaction in this aggressions. All of them operate through counterrevolutionary organizations that hypocritically hide behind the mask of Islam; and these so-called strugglers for Islam blatantly issue orders on the use of such weapons. For example, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, leader of the so-called Hezb-e Islami-ye Afghanistan, reported in a letter to Faruq [name indistinct], leader of one of the bands operating in Logar, that new offensive weapons, including chemical weapons, had been sent from so-called foreign friends. Hekmatyar's message stated that each large group should immediately send three to five people to Peshawar in order to learn to use these new weapons.

The imperialists spend millions of dollars, tomans, british pounds, and DM's on training thousands of brigands and on organizing beastly crimes against Afghan civilians. The counterrevolutionaries impudently try to attribute their crimes to the Afghan Army and to Soviet troops. In a confidential message, Seyyed Ahmad Gilani, leader of the so-called National Islamic Front, has demanded that the combatants of his party actively use poisonous chemicals and then bring the victims of these operations to Peshawar for propaganda purposes.

Borhaneddin Rabbani, another full-fledged counterrevolutionary and leader of the so-called Islamic Council of Afghanistan, who is nested in Iran, has complained in a letter to a group of brigands in Herat that they have not been able to come up with any evidence that the Afghan Army and Soviet troops are using chemical weapons.

However, the slanderers from Iran's TEHRAN TIMES newspaper and from other mouthpieces of imperialism and reaction do not even consider coming up with such evidence because they are well aware that it does not exist. They prefer to disseminate the most impudent lies and slanders. This is exactly how the TEHRAN TIMES operated in its edition last Thursday. It is worthwhile to note that the slanders by this newspaper on the so-called use of chemical weapons by Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan appeared after similar calumnies had been broadcast by the VOA and the BBC. What one can conclude from all this is that both the (?tone) of the TEHRAN TIMES and the hatred felt for Afghan workers (?are common factors) between the newspaper and the imperialists.

The Afghan people ended the oppression by the feudalists and usurers and the vestiges of monarchy 7 years ago. Because the imperialists and reaction see that they are unable to obstruct the Afghan people's construction of a new life and these people's path toward progress, they make Democratic Afghanistan and its friends the targets of their (?strongest slanders).

DEATHS OF CIA 'MEMBERS' IN AFGHANISTAN REPORTED

LD172132 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Kabul, October 17 TASS -- Competent authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have established that U.S. citizen Charles Thornton, disguised as a journalist penetrated Afghanistan's territory in the early hours of September 3 this year. Charles Thornton and two of his compatriots visited bases of a number of Afghan counter-revolutionary gangs, posing for [as received] journalists and physicians. During the visits to the bandit bases, this group of CIA men made filming and photography, documenting the subversive activities of hired cutthroats, in particular, their attacks against columns of trucks of the Afghan Army and of the limited Soviet military contingent, security posts and representatives of the people's power of Qandahar Provnice. The Americans photographed the actrocities perpetuated by the bandits and the short shift they made of the local population, the destruction of material values designed for the local residents, destruction of schools and hospitals.

Moreover, the above-said group of CIA members trained bandits in handling heavy weapons, including suface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles. It has been established for certain that on September 4 this year this group was in the area of Malajat populated locality, where the Gaus gang, who brought down on that day a civil plane of the Afghan "Bakhtar" air company with 52 persons on board, including women and children were staying. [as received] One member of the group filmed the launching of a missile by the American adviser and the fall of the downed plane.

In the early hours of September 20 this year, Shakhwalikot District of Qandahar Province was the scene of an armed clash between the bandit groups of Mullah Malanga and Mullah Nigiba, as a result of which two Americans, including Charles Thornton, were killed. Their corpses were taken to Pakistan. The private documents of Charles Thronton (notes, cine and photographic films) found in the place of the armed clash, are now being studied by competent Afghan authorities the agency [as received] said.

The adventure of American Citzen Charles Thornton, who unlawfully penetrated the DRA's territory among a gang of Afghan counter-revolutionaries, is striking proof of the direct participation of U.S. imperialism in the undeclared war against the DRA, the BAKHTAR Agency said. The U.S. State Department is trying to disassociate itself from its involvement in the sending of C. Thornton and other American citizens with hostile aims into the DRA. Yet, the Afghan authorities have irrefutable proofs exposing this stand of the USA. The above-said evidence will be made public after its study.

DRA'S KARMAL VISITS AFGHAN-SOVIET COMPANY

LD222344 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Oct 85

[M. Leshchinskiy and V. Gusev report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Meetings have been held in Afghanistan between leaders of the party and government with workers, peasants, and young people of the country.

The emblem and abbreviation AFSOTR are well known on the roads of Afghanistan. It is precisely there that, fulfilling its main task, the Afghan-Soviet Transport Joint-Stock Company is transporting the majority of the goods that are extremely necessary for the national economy. Under mountainous conditions, where there are no railways or navigable rivers, road transport plays the decisive role. Comrade Babrak Karmal came for a meeting with workers of the AFSOTR road transport enterprise. He honored the monument to the almost 300 drivers and forwarding agents who have died on the republic's roads at the hands of the bandit mercenaries, who, in carrying out the will of their bosses, are destroying motor vehicles and plundering convoys of national economic goods. (viedo shows motor vehicles on country road, Karmal shaking hands and at monument with vernacular inscription, traffic on highway)

A meeting took place at the work place, in the shops of the enterprise, which is a convincing, living example of Afghan-Soviet friendship and cooperation. There are at presently 743 Soviet heavy trucks working under the AFSOTR emblem. For their repair and servicing, with our country's aid, a first class technical base has been set up and equipped with the very latest machine-tools and equipment. AFSOTR also has become a real school for worker cadres in the country, where until quite recently there were no industrial enterprises. There are now over 2,500 qualified workers and drivers working in the collective. (video shows karmal meeting shop-floor workers)

Their representatives gathered in one of the enterprise's shops to welcome Comrade Karmal and thereby express their support for the cause of the party and revolution and their resolve to take the nationwide struggle against the enemies of the republic to victory. (video shows Karmal addressing applauding workers)

FURTHER PAKISTANI REQUEST FOR U.S. AID CITED

LD221307 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 22 TASS -- The repressive military dictatorship of Pakistan expects a considerable expansion of U.S. military and economic and in the coming years in exchange for its support for the U.S. aggressive course in South West Asia. The head of the Pakistani regime, Ziaul Haq, has stated in an interview with the WASHINGTON POST that Islamabad is now requesting more than 3,000 million dollars from Washington for the attainment of the goals which have been set in the programme for the domestic and foreign policies of the country.

ARKHIPOV MEETS WITH SFRY CROATIAN DELEGATION

PM211559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Meetings, Contacts"]

[Text] I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received a delegation from the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia (SFRY) headed by J. Zmaic, assembly president, which is in the USSR at the invitation of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During a talk, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, questions of the further development of trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties between the USSR and the SFRY, and in particular between the Ukrainian SSR and Croatia, were discussed.

M. Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET-ALBANIAN RELATIONS RECALLED

PM220900 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[G. Nikolayev article under the rubric "Lessons of History: Documents and Events" "In the Peoples' Interests"]

[Text] The decisions of the Second Session of the Antifascist National Liberation Council of Albania, held in Berat 20 October 1944, played an important role in establishing the Albanian People's Democratic State.

The work of the Berat session of the Antifascist National Liberation Council took place at a significant historical moment. Soviet troops had launched a powerful offensive in the Balkans. The Albanian National Liberation Army had already liberated three-fourths of the country's territory from the Hitlerite invaders.

In these conditions the resolution of questions concerning the country's future state system assumed great importance. The Berat session passed a number of legislative acts which helped consolidate the people's democratic system. The transformation of the Antifascist National Liberation Committee into the Provisional Democratic Government of Albania was one of the session's most important decisions.

The new government put forward a program defining the basic principles of Albanian domestic and foreign policy. The program noted that the government would make every effort to completely liberate the country from the fascist occupiers, would continue to strengthen the national liberation councils as the basis of people's power, and would review all the political, military, and economic agreements concluded by the former regime of King Zog.

The Soviet Union resolutely supported the Albanian National Liberation Movement throughout World War II. The Soviet Government statement of December 1942 "on Albania's independence," the sending of representatives of a Soviet military mission to Albania in August 1944, and the constant support for the Antifascist National Liberation Front of Albania in conditions of unceasing intrigues against it by reactionary forces all bore witness to the consistency of our country's internationalist policy. In 1945 the USSR recognized the Provisional Democratic Government of Albania and established diplomatic relations with it.

Soviet people harbored and continue to harbor friendly feelings toward the Albanian people. They rate highly their contribution to the antifascist struggle and the building of socialism. In advocating the restoration of normal relations with Albania the Soviet Union is acting in the interests of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of world socialism.

R200 MILLION CREDITED TO MODERNIZE POLISH SHIPYARDS

LD220420 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- Polish repair shipyards allocate 50 percent of their production capacity to the repairs of units from the Soviet fleet. In the lead here is the Gdansk Repair Yard, the biggest ship clinic of its kind on the Baltic. Soviet shipowners are interested in a further increase in the number of repairs executed on their ships in Polish shipyards; they have expressed this on more than one occasion.

In this connection the USSR has decided to provide Poland with credits amounting to R200 million to modernize our shipyards. This is, above all, material and fitting-out credit, to include wet docks and cranes, machine tools and hydraulic equipment for the building of wharves. This significant boost will allow shipyards to greatly lower labor consumption, at the same time allowing them to repair during the span of a year, a greater number of ships, not only Soviet but also Polish and those under different flags. In gaining new machines, fittings and equipment we will also improve the quality of the repair work we carry out.

The good side of the USSR credit is the possibility of paying it off not in hard cash but through an increased amount of repair services for the Soviet shipowners.

BRIEFS

GAS EXPORTS TO WARSAW -- Our Brest correspondent reports that the final kilometers of pipes have been welded on the route of the new Kobrin-Brest-Warsaw export gas pipeline. In accordance with an intergovernmental agreement all the work has been carried out by Polish specialists and the equipment has been supplied by CEMA partners. With the commissioning of this undergound trunk route Soviet gas deliveries to the Polish People's Republic will be increased by 5 billion cubic meters annually. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 21 Oct 85 LD]

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN NICOSIA 20 OCT

LD221646 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Nicosia, October 22 TASS -- A delegation of the Soviet-Cyprus group of the Parliamentary group of the USSR arrived here today [22 Oct] at the invitation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus. The delegation is led by chairman of the Soviet-Cyprus group, USSR Health Minister Sergey Burenov. The delegation was met at the airport by Acting President of the Cyprus Parliament, General Secretary of the Akel Party Ezekias Papaioannou. He pointed to the importance of all-round development of Soviet-Cyprus relations and expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for consistent and principled support of the Cyprus people in their struggle for national independence and territorial integrity of the country, for a just solution of the Cyprus problem. Ezekias Papaioannou stressed that the development of inter-parliamentary ties will promote the further strengthening of traditional friendly relations between Cyprus and the USSR.

During the stay in Cyprus the Soviet delegation will hold talks with statesmen and politicians, will meet with representatives of the public.

CARRINGTON 'MINIMIZES' NEW USSR PEACE INITIATIVES

LD221424 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] NATO's Secretary-General, Lord Carrington, has joined the campaign of American Administration officials who are trying to minimize the importance of the new peace initiatives put forward in Paris by the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev.

Speaking in London, Lord Carrington groundlessly claimed that the effectuation [as heard] of the Soviet proposals to the United States Government on banning the development of strike space weapons and reducing by 50 percent the nuclear armaments capable of reaching each other's territory would put America's NATO allies in jeopardy. It's noteworthy that NATO's chief kept silent about the proposals directly concerning Europe which have been advanced by the USSR and other socialist countries. These provide for signing a nonaggression pact between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, and for totally freeing the continent from nuclear and chemical weapons.

SINOWATZ ON CONTINUITY OF AUSTRIA'S MIDDLE EAST POLICY

LD211006 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Vienna, October 21 TASS -- The Republic of Austria is resolved to ensure the continuity of its Middle East policy, stressed Austria's Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz. In a statement issued here, he pointed out that "ensuring peace in the Middle East would be of great significance for all peoples". The head of the Austrian Government expressed the opinion that a settlement in that region will not be achieved, if the Palestinian problem is not resolved. In this connection it is necessary that representatives of the Palestinian people should take part in the talks. Fred Sinowatz also pointed to the need for the Soviet Union's participation in the Middle East settlement effort.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FINLAND

LD221746 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0952 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Helsinki, 22 Oct (TASS) -- The first session of the working group on cooperation in the sphere of the oil refining, petrochemical and gas industries, which is functioning in the framework of the permanent Intergovernment Soviet-Finnish Commission on Economic Cooperation, has been held here. Questions of the continued development of trade in this sphere between the two countries, who have worked together on the joint construction of projects, production cooperation and specialization, were discussed, and the plan of work for 1985-1986 was laid out.

The protocol which was signed notes that the ideas will seek possibilities for expanding exports of traditional and new goods from the Soviet Union to Finland, and will also try to develop exports from Finland to the USSR.

The document points out that at the present time the Soviet Union and Finland cooperate in the construction of industrial facilities on the territory of both countries. In Finland the works are being carried out on the extension of gas pipeline, which is constructed with the participation of Soviet specialists. In the USSR a considerable amount of technical facilities for prospecting oil and gas deposits on the continental shelf has been installed. The document states that while examining further possibilities of cooperation in this field, immediate attention should be paid to cooperating in the construction of facilities which are creating the base for increasing exports to Finland, including compensation on a long-term basis.

GREECE INITIATES REMOVAL OF NUCLEAR STOCKPILES

LD2222215 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Athens, October 22 TASS -- Answering questions of foreign journalists concerning nuclear weapons on Greece's territory, the government's spokesman Costas Laliotis said that withdrawal of nuclear stockpiles from the northern part of the country, which has already been started, is an initial step to ridding Greece of these weapons. The government's spokesman said that the recent speech in this connection by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, in which he said that modernisation or replacement of withdrawan weapons is out of the question, remains valid. This is the strategic line of the present government, which firmly declares for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, Costas Laliotis said.

ITALY'S CRISIS, W. EUROPE POLICY INITIATIVES SCRUTINIZED

PM221334 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 85 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "Why the Craxi Cabinet Fell"]

[Text] Italy has suffered another governmental crisis. Prime Minister Craxi'government has caved in in response to the U.S. Administration's crushing anger. The government resigned after the departure of three ministers from the pro-U.S. Republican Party, who made the first move. How did Rome anger its senior NATO partner? By its conduct in the final stage of the drama enacted around the recent hijacking by armed men of the cruise liner "Achille Lauro," conduct which Washington viewed as disobedience, even treachery.

No, there was no lack of determination on the part of the Italian Government, or of governments of other countries and all people of goodwill everywhere, to condemn this terrorist act. Furthermore, because it was a question of an Italian ship the Craxi cabinet made every effort to free the innocent tourist hostages safe and unharmed. The Italian police arrested the four Palestinians accused of hijacking the "Achille Lauro" after the U.S. Armed Forces, on Washington's orders, committee an act of international piracy and forced the Egyptian passenger aircraft carrying the Palestinians to land at a military base in Sicily. They will be put on trial.

However, the Rome authorities refused to meet t he demand of their Transatlantic partners and arrest Abu al'-Abbas, a PLO leader, who conducted successful talks and secured the hotages' release. This, it appears, is not only from a sense of elemtary decency and human gratitude. In this instance we are dealing with a typical situation which THE NEW YORK TIMES characterized the other day like this: The administration must recognize that other governments, including the U.S.' closest allies, adhere to different views, particularly on issues connected with the PLO or concerning Near East problems. "

This proposition is directly applicable to the West Eruopean countries, many of which, unlike the United States, support the just struggle for restoration of the Palestinian Arab people's flouted national rights, recognize the PLO as their legitimate representative, and advocate the most expedient, just and all-embracing settlement of the long-running Near East conflict. In my view there are a whole number of sound reasons prompting the West European states to act in this way. Those states include Mediterranean powers, and sober-minded leaders there must understand the indissoluble link between security in Europe and security in the Mediterranean.

It is also of considerable significance that Western Europe depends far more than the United States on the ininterrupted flow of Near East oil, which is supplied by Arab states. The Old World has had close trade and economic relations with the Near East from time immemorial, and its prosperity depends to a great extent on their development and growth. Last but by no means least is the fact that unlike Washington, the West European countries seem not to seek confrontation in the Near East with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, even though by virtue of their participation in the NATO bloc some of them sometimes try to pander to the White House's hegemonic ambitions.

That is why the Common Market leaders once even mustered the courage and put forward an independent European initiative for settling the Near East conflict which recognized the Palestinians' right to self-determination and stated that the PLO must play its role in the process of the peaceful solution of the Near East crisis.

That was in the well-known EEC declaration adopted in Venice in 1980. However, the outcry from across the ocean was not long in coming. Washington "dinned" into its junior NATO partners that U.S. aims and interests are paramount in Near East affairs and that any initiatives by the allies outside that framework are unacceptable to it.

Since then Western Europe prefers to recall the Venice declaration's provisions concerning a New East settlement as rarely as possible, even though the Arab countries hailed it as a positive move toward a balanced approach to resolving the region's problems. But as soon as the West Europeans forget themselves and try to show some independence Washington immediately points out that it has quite effective levers of retaliation. It is in this light that the Craxi cabinet's downfall should be viewed because, as THE NEW YORK TIMES again attests, the White House immediately decided that for disobeying Washington the "Italians must be punished in some way even though they are the U.S. NATO allies."

We received other evidence recently that the U.S. Administration does not intend to allow any independence in Near East affairs on the part of its West European allies. The reference is to the British Government's invitation to two PLO representatives to London for talks on a Near East settlement. Concerning the real reason for this action by the Thatcher cabinet, the English newspaper THE OBSERVER wrote: "The invitation to talks with the foreign secretary was a well-considered and calculated move to enable Britain to distance itself from the U.S. and Israeli positions. It was the clearest hint to the U.S. who still refuses to hold talks with the PLO, that they should stop creating difficulties and begin working for a peaceful settlement in the Near East."

But as the subsequent development of events showed, the U.S. Administration succeeded in proving the reverse, namely that the British Government's move, in Washington's opinion, was not sufficiently "well-considered and calculated." The London talks with the PLO's representatives were called off at the last minute, and the West European press, particularly the Paris newspaper LE MONDE, does not doubt for a moment that this resulted from "corresponding pressure from the United States and Israel." London's DAILY EXPRESS described this event as "Britain's most serious diplomatic humiliation in recent years."

Quite naturally, the resultant situation has given rise in Western Europe to countless bewildered questions, of which the most typical with regard to Italy was formulated by the Italian newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA as follows: "Why should any independent Italian gesture arouse U.S. discontent? Why should Italy not have an active foreign policy according to its interests?" Questions of this kind, I believe, should be answered by the West European states' leaders. It is to them that they are primarily addressed.

NETHERLAND'S ATTITUDES TO CRUISE MISSILES VIEWED

PM221402 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[V. Drobkov dispatch: "A Time of Hope and Alarm"]

[Text] The Hague, Brussels, Oct -- In the streets of the provincial city of Zaanstad the mayor is knocking on his neighbors' doors: "Have you remembered to sign the petition to the Parliament?"

A long table has been set up on the cobblestones in a courtyard of the parliament in The Hague, in the shadow of this grand building with the renouned Ridderzaal. On the table are antiwar movement brochures and leaflets. Two young men are explaining to passers-by what antimissile demonstrations are being organized and where.

Right on the border with Belgium near the Woensdrecht Military Base the police are brutally dispersing a peaceful demonstration. Dozens of people are arrested.

Scenes like these have now become an integral part ofthe Netherlands' present-day reality, the backdrop against which an unprecedented, truly nationwide struggle is developing in this country against the siting here of 48 new U.S. nuclear missiles. In one way or another, all sections of the population, all political parties, and all public movements of any significance are involved.

Allow me to recall that in June of last year the Dutch Government declared that it was postponing a final decision on whether new cruise missiles would or would not be sited in the Netherlands. On 1 November 1985 this respite runs out. The momentous decision will have to be taken as to whetherthe Netherlands should or should not be transformed into a launchpad for U.S. first strike nuclear weapons targeted on the Soviet Union.

Judging by the statements of Prime Minister R. Lubbers and Foreign Minister van den Broek, the government is likely to give way to pressure from Washington. It is no accident that U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, closely followed by NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington, and other bellicose NATO figures have hastened to express the "hope" that this is what will happen.

Supporters of missile deployment in both NATO and The Hague are basing their stance on the deliberately false reasoning of NATO strategists who are trying to accuse the USSR of an "unprecedented buildup" in medium-range missiles, without being able to substantiate their claims.

However, these claims are at variance with facts which are perfectly well-known also among NATO staffs, namely that the number of Soviet SS-20 missiles on stand-by alert in the European zone is exactly the same as in June 1984.

It would seem that everything is quite clear. However, certain figures in NATO and, on NATO prompting,also in the Netherlands Government continue stubbornly to make claims about "the increase in the number of Soviet missiles." Reference is made to missiles sited in the Asian part of the USSR and there are attempts to get them taken into account because, allegedly, they could easily be moved to the borders of West Europe.

These claims do not stand up to criticism. After all, following this kind of logic would mean that all medium-range missiles currently in the possession of the United States, including sea- and air-launched cruise missiles, would have to be included in the overall balance. After all, it is even easier to move them to positions threatening the territory of the USSR.

The one-sided approach of the government to the missile question was sharply criticized in the Second Chamber of the Estates General. Deputies from the Labor Party, the Communist Party of the Netherlands, and a number of other opposition parties urged the authorities tocarry out an in-depth analysis of the new Soviet proposals, it is expedient for the Netherlands to adopt any decision at the present time. Drawing attention to the upcoming Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva and the new prospects which are opening up thanks to the constructive Soviet initiatives at the Geneva talks on space and nuclear arms, many local politicians are in favor of the Netherlands not accepting new U.S. missiles in a hurry because such a step would only complicate the situation in Europe and diminish the chances of curbing and reversing nuclear escalation. The prospect of the deployment in the Netherlands of foreign first strike nuclear weapons is evoking sharp protests from the country's population. Around 80,000 volunteers are currently taking part in a nationwide collection of signatures under a petition to the government and parliament demanding that they refrain from deploying the missiles.

The petition has already been signed by more than 2.5 million Dutch citizens! A public Tribunal for Peace which met recently in Rotterdam urged that if the government decides to conclude an agreement with theUnited States on siting the missiles, this agreement should only be regarded as approved if it is supported by a two-thirds majority in parliament. Many opposition parties favor this demand.

Under these circumstances the government is resorting to all kind of maneuvers to get a future agreement with the United States considered by the parliament not as a treaty of decisive significance for the country's national interests and therefore needing a two-thirds majority to be approved, but rather as an ordinary exchange of notes which could be passed by a simple majority.

Without waiting for the adoption of a final decision on the missiles, R. Lubbers' cabinet has already sent a letter to parliament summing up the terms for their deployment as agreed to with Washington. Hearings on this issue are to open on 22 October. The government is clearly in a hurry to prepare the ground for the acceptance of the missiles, despite the fact that even inside the cabinet there still are differences over the expediency of such a step.

The current situation in the Netherlands can justifiably be described as a period of hope and alarm. Alarm prevails at the efforts of quite specifiec forces to draw the Netherlands into the vicious circle of the nuclear arms race and to turn it into a hostage of the Transatlantic militarists. There is hope that reason will nonetheless prevail and that by refusing to accept the missiles the Netherlands will make a worthy contribution to the realization of the aspirations of its own population and all European peoples.

ROME COURT'S TREATMENT OF AGCA, ANTONOV CONTRASTED

LD212057 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] The trial in the case of the attempt on the Pope's life continues in the Italian capital International affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev comments:

Proceedings are going at the usual unhurried pace at the trial of the case of the plot against Pope John-Paul II. Witnesses are being questioned, confrontations of witnesses are being arranged, and journeys abroad by the judges are being planned. Such a series of events is dragging on without end, as if they had nothing to do with the exposures which have already demonstrated the complete falsehood of the so-called Bulgarian connection to the crime on St. Peter's Square many times over. Although many of the witnesses questioned have convincingly refuted the Bulgarian version of the attempted murder fabricated by the Western secret services, the court is, as before, stubbornly trying to tie the progress of the proceedings up with, first and foremost, the false testimony of the terrorist Agca, patiently hearing out more and more of his fiction. The placidity and patience of the servants of the Italian justice is surprising. This outward impassivity is in sharp contrast to the court's stance concerning the Bulgarian Sergei Antonov. During his interrogation, literally every one of his words was queried. The sick and suffering Sergei was bluntly intimidated, and the natural rejection by Antonov of Agca's slanderous inventions, which was quite justified, was classified by the judges as a refusal to cooperate with the organ of justice. It is no surprise that as a result of their niggling, Antonov, in the end, felt ill and had to refuse to answer the questions both of the judges and of the prosecutor. Such a situation as has arisen in the court quite rightly prompts a simple question: Should Antonov not be seen as a political hostage, of whom it is demanded that he accept as true Agca's lies and slander in return for kindness. A fine illustration of bourgeois demagogy about human rights, isn't it? For in fact Sergei Antonov's civil and procedural rights are being obviously infringed and deliberately trampled upon.

REPORTS ON WHITEHEAD MIDDLE EAST MISSION

Delivers Message to Mubarak

LD211934 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo October 21, TASS -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak today received John Whitehead, U.S. first deputy secretary of state, who conveyed to him a personal message from President Ronald Reagan.

The U.S. emissary arrived in Cairo with the task of alleviating tension in relations between the two countries following an anti-Egyptian action taken by the USA, the piratic intercept of an Egyptian plane by U.S. fighters.

Washington's act of terrorism was strongly condemned by the Egyptian leadership. The Egyptian president characterised it in an interview to the CBS TV company as a blow by the USA in Egypt's back. Mass anti-American demonstrations swept the country.

Whitehead's mission to normalize U.S.-Egyptian relations is far from easy, the Egyptian GAZETTE says. Whatever the motives of the U.S. Administration were as it ordered the Egyptian plane intercepted, its actions can only be viewed as lawlessness, the newspaper stresses. The U.S. Administration seems to have assumed that the economic aid rendered by it to Cairo gives it the "right" to ignore international laws and norms accepted in relations between soverign states. In so doing, Washington itself has become a terrorist, the Egyptian GAZETTE points out.

Visit to Tunisia

LD222146 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis October 22, TASS -- First Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead has arrived in Tunisia as part of his tour of a number of Mediterranean basin countries. The task of the American emissary, who was sent by the White House to Italy, Egypt and Tunisia, is to lessen tension in U.S. relations with those countries, which arose because of Washington's piratic actions and its support of Israel's terroristic actions.

John Whitehead's visit to Tunisia is taking place in an atmosphere of sharp growth of anti-American sentiments in that Arab country after the Israeli barbarous bombing of suburbs of the Tunisian capital, in which more than [figure indistinct] people were killed and scores were wounded. The Reagan administration is known to have made an attempt to justify that bandit raid, describing it as a "legal action".

Moreover, according to the [word indistinct] press, the United States knew beforehand of impending Israeli piratic airraid and took a direct part in its realisation. Washington's anti-Arab actions gave rise to indignation in Tunisia and were strongly denounced by the leadership of the country. Mass anti-American demonstrations swept the whole of Tunisia.

Expressing these sentiments, the Tunisian newspaper "LE TEMPS" today writes that justifying the barbarous bombing, the President of the biggest country of the so-called "free world" actually approved international brigandage and the bandit killing of citizens of the independent country, a U.N. member.

New York October 22 TASS -- As is reported by THE NEW YORK TIMES, nothing was reported beforehand of John Whitehead coming to Tunisia because of fears of a new outburst of anti-American actions in the country. After official Washington announced its approval of the Israeli air raid on Tunisia, the newspaper points out, public indignation with the American Administration in that country continues running high.

STATE TERRORISM, AIRLINER INTERCEPTION VIEWED

LD182134 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] Good evening ladies and gentlemen. The question of international terrorism was strongly presented recently and much has been said and written about it the world over. This issue is of much importance to the Arab world -- since it has been for many years a field for large-scale acts of terrorism, and it is where hundreds and thousands of people, mostly innocent, have been killed or injured as a result.

The seriousness of the question of terrorism and combatting it can be seen in the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly last year, which stipulates the need for a total and unconditional end to state terrorism and any actions of states aimed at undermining the social and political regimes existing in sovereign states. What is the reason for such a formula? In the opinion of the Soviet Union, the reason is that the faction which feeds oppression, violence and terrorism in the international field is the activity and policy of those who violate the rights and legitimate interests of the sovereign states and peoples. This stance of the Soviet Union was made in its official reply to the UN secretary general concerning his request of all the member-states to express their stance toward the question of terrorism.

The Soviet Union always believes that regardless of its form an end must be put to terrorism without any doubt -- and above all state terrorism -- which has become one of the bases of official U.S. and Israeli policy. One of its latest manifestations is the interception by the U.S. military of the Egyptian aircraft over the Mediterranean. According to reports, this act of international piracy was planned by the American spy establishments, which had firmly set their feet in Egypt during the al-Sadat-regime. Sources of these reports say that American spies know everything in Egypt. In other words they flagrantly interfere in the affairs of Egypt, in fact violating its sovereignty. Furthermore, official Washington treated Cairo with disdain -- Cairo which was insulted by the insolent act of piracy. The national dignity of the Egyptians was insulted and therefore they are indignant at this treatment -- and they are right.

What draws attention, too, is the fact that Peres, the prime minister of Israel, who is currently in the United States, discussed with the senior leaders of the American Amdinistration questions connected with intensification of the policy of state terrorism in the Middle East. Therefore new joint American-Israeli actions of a flagrantly terrorist nature are expected to take place. It is evident that they will be against the Arabs and not just the Palestinians. By this method the imperialists want to halt the peoples' national liberation struggle against the aggressors and the invaders. The Soviet Union is also being put on trial because it supports the Arabs' liberation struggle for expulsion of the Zionist occupiers from their territories and for restoration of their violated national rights and the security of their vital interests.

The Soviet Union's support of the people's national liberation struggle against imperialism, including the armed struggle, is not incompatible with its stance towards terrorism. They are two totally different things. Evil must not breed evil, and crime must not breed crime. From the examples of the policy of the United States and Israel in the Middle East, one sees that the evil they commit and the policy of state terrorism they practice are the main cause of the escalation of violence in the region.

EGYPTIAN TRADE UNIONS ACCUSE U.S. OF TERRORISM

LD181547 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo October 18, TASS -- The Egyptian Federation of Trade Unions has described the interception by American fighter planes of an Egyptian passenger plane as an act of international terrorism. A statement of the federation circulated here points out that the U.S. actions are at variance with its statements on the intention to combat terrorism. "The open attack on a civilian plane is an act of piracy (?violating) the basic international legal norms and agreements which is incompatible with the ethics of interstate relations", a statement of the federation underlines. The Egyptian Federation of Trade Unions stressed that it regarded as impermissible the explanations given by the U.S. Administration concerning its actions.

On behalf of the Egyptian trade unions the federation strongly denounced international terrorism in all its manifestations and pointed out that "the U.S. terroristic operation on the interception of a Egyptian plane posed a threat to the cause of peace in the region".

ROLE OF LIBYA IN OPPOSING IMPERIALISM PRAISED

NC191321 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] A CPSU Central Committee plenary session was held in Moscow on Tuesday; it approved the party's program and other important documents. Soviet leader M. Gorbachev spoke at this session explaining the party and Soviet Government's fundamental duties. On international issues, he stressed the role of newly independent countries and said that their cooperation with socialist countries and other progressive forces determines current world trends.

For example, I would like to refer to the Soviet Union's cooperation with Libya. Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi came to our country last week on an official and friendly visit. Of the Islamic countries, Libya maintains a progressive stand. The imperialist regime in Pakistan, the conservative right-wing faction of clergymen in Iran, and reactionary religious personalities in other Islamic countries use Islam to veil the collusion between domestic bourgeoisie, feudal elements, and imperialist monopolies on joint exploitation of the working masses. However, Libya, an Islamic country, works for progressive and independent achievements; this is what helps raise its credit and prestige.

At a reception in honor of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Mikhail Gorbachev pointed to Libya's special place in the region and stressed that the Soviet Union thinks highly of Libya's anti-imperialist policy, its role in solving acute international problems, and its important position in the Nonaligned Movement.

Libya is increasingly affecting the situation in the region. The governments of some developing countries are trying to avoid involvement in solving fundamental world problems and are remaining equidistant from the Soviet Union and the United States -- that is, imperialism and socialism. Libya, however, actively supports the struggles of the Soviet Union and other peace-loving forces to prevent the nuclear disaster that threatens mankind and to ensure a lasting and just peace.

Libya, together with the Soviet Union and other progressive forces, supports the complete annihilation of colonialism and the reconstruction of international economic relations based on just and democratic principles. The unity of all anti-imperialist forces is necessary to successfully solve this and other pressing problems. The United States and other Western countries promote wars and conflicts between developing countries, especially between Islamic countries, in order to weaken them and prevent this unity. The Soviet Union and Libya are striving to end these wars. The joint communique issued as a result of Al-Qadhdhafi's visit stresses our great concern about the Iran-Iraq war and points out that this war's continuation only serves the interests of imperialist and reactionary forces. Efforts to peacefully end this war are supported in this document. As you know, Libya recently mediated to end this conflict. Undoubtedly, this Libyan initiative is in the interests of the Iranian people, who want to see the end of war and fratricide.

The Soviet Union supports all nations that want to pursue the path of independence, peace, and progress. Our country is also resolutely determined to consolidate its unity with these nations in the future. As pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee plenary session that approved the party's program on Tuesday, progressive forces find this program to manifest the permanent solidarity of the CPSU with their struggles, the respect for their views and stands, and the wish to assist in consolidating their unity.

TASS REPORTS CONDEMNATIONS OF KIDNAPPING

Syrian Writer

LD180103 Moscow TASS in English 2308 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, October 17, TASS -- The kidnapping of four Soviet citizens, officials of Soviet institutions, in Beirut and the brutal murder of a Soviet diplomat are a stain of disgrace on the organisers of that crime, Nadia Host, a prominent Syrian woman writer told TASS correspondents. When saying that this act has been perpetrated against the Soviet Union as one of the two superpowers, its perpetrators are closing eyes to the real facts and displaying inability to tell friends from foes.

It is well known to all Arabs how much the USSR has done for our national liberation movement, what tremendous aid and support it has given to the Lebanese (?patriots) during the American-Israeli aggression against that country, Nadia Host said. The Soviet Union invariably declares for settling the Lebanese crisis through a national dialogue, for preserving the country's sovereignty and independence, for solid unity of the progressive forces in the region. Only those, who act according to other people's will and pursue their own selfish interests being ready for any compromise with their own conscience, stain the honour and dignity of the Arabs by dealing a blow to the real friend of the Arab peoples, cannot see that.

Iraqi Communists

LD221411 Moscow TASS in English 114. GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Beirut October 22, TASS -- The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Iraq Communist Party has condemned the vile crime committed by a group of extremists against Soviet citizens in Lebanon. The kidnapping of four staff members of Soviet institutions and the vicious murder of one of them give rise to indignation among all those who cherish the honour of the Arab nation.

The terrorist action in Beirut fully fits into the framework of subversive activities being conducted in the region by the forces of imperialism and Zionism. It is aimed first of all at dealing a blow on Soviet-Arab friendship which is the foundation of successful development of the Arab national liberation movement, the statement stresses.

The Iraq Communist Party is calling on the peoples of Arab countries to raise a voice of protest against the bandit action in Lebanon and is demanding that the Soviet citizens be immediately released.

VISIT OF 'ISRAELI PEACESEEKERS' REPORTED

10 Oct Arrival

TA121500 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] A public delegation of Israeli peaceseekers arrived in Moscow yesterday at the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee. The delegation includes Knesset Member [MK] Tawfiq Tubi of HADASH; MK David Liba'i of the Labor Party; MK Victor Shemtov of MAPAM, Avraham Melamed, a member of the Israeli-USSR Friendship Movement leadership; and the well-known historian, Dr Yisra'el Dotan of Tel Aviv University.

The delegation called on the Soviet Peace Committee this morning. During a meeting with members of the committee center, a dialogue took place in an atmosphere of openness and constructiveness about important developments in the Middle East and the world. The goals facing the forces of peace in the struggle to avert a world war, and to settle regional conflicts based on just foundations such as respect for the sovereign rights of peoples and countries according to the resolutions of the international community were discussed.

MK Tawfiq Tubi drew the attention of the participants to the agreement on the Middle East planned by Israeli Communists, a proposal that has attained extensive support from the progressive public in Israel. The plan includes an Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied since 1967, recognition of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to establish their own sovereign country alongside the state of Israel, and a guarantee of peace and security to all the peoples and countries in the Middle East. The participants emphasized that the plan is compatible with the resolutions of the international community on the Middle East and the principles of international law, and justice.

However, in the present circumstances it is impossible to attain a just solution to the problems of the Middle East unless by means of a joint effort. The right and realistic way to attain peace in the region, Tawfiq Tubi pointed out, is by holding an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties involved in the conflict as well as the superpowers, first and foremost the Soviet Union and the United States.

In this context it was noted in the meeting that efforts have recently been made in the Middle East to promote all sorts of separate deals, or what is known as an American peace. The members of the Israeli delegation emphasized that separate deals will not only not bring about a comprehensive and stable agreement in the Middle East but also entail the danger of exacerbating tension and igniting other armed conflagrations. A vivid example of this is the separate agreement signed at Camp David which, as is known, led to the Lebanese war. A peace agreement in the Middle East will only last if it is comprehensive, and if it takes into consideration the rights and (?just) interests of all the parties involved in the conflict, including Israel and the Palestinian people, whose exclusive and legitimate representative is the PLO.

All the members of the Israeli delegation pointed out that only a just settlement of the conflict would be stable and durable. Therefore, an agreement in the region must be based on the resolutions of the international community, first and foremost, on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. In this context, David Liba'i emphasized that Israeli peaceseekers believe that the Security Council resolutions are a reasonable basis for any peace negotiations on the Middle East. He said that awareness is increasingly growing in Israel that the Palestinians have a full right to self-determination.

The delegation of Israeli peaceseekers expressed deep appreication for the role played by the Soviet Union in the struggle to entrench peace by checking the arms race, which is being spurred by reactionary circles in certain Western countries. In this context, MK Shemtov pointed out that despite the tide in anti-Soviet propaganda by imperialist and extreme rightist circles in the West and in Israel, large circles in the world and Israel realize that the Soviet Union is the central factor for peace and stability in the international arena. True Israeli patriots, Semtov said, must do their utmost to support Soviet peace initiatives in the international arena, the Soviet moves against militarization, and the danger of a world war, and against the attempt to bury detente. In this context, Victor Shemtov stressed the Soviet Union's persevering and principled activities to prevent the militarization of space, activities which are fully supported by all seekers of peace and democracy in Israel.

A speech was made on behalf of the Soviet Peace Committee by (Oleg Khalkarzin), the committee's first deputy. In the name of Soviet peaceseekers he expressed deep appreciation for the positions of the progressive circles in Israel; for their struggle against the militarist policy of the ruling circles and in support of a just and comprehensive agreement in the Middle East; and for the sake of detente. (Khakharzin) drew the attention of the Israelis to the far-reaching peace initiatives raised by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev during his visit in France. He said that the forces of peace in all countries, including Israel, must accelerate their struggle so the other side will respond positively to the Soviet peace initiatives. The members of the Israeli delegation also said that the struggle for peace and detente in the world should not be separated from the public struggle to promote the Soviet peace initiatives.

Today, the Israeli delegation also called on the Soviet Oriental Studies Institute and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. This evening the members of the delegation traveled to Leningrad, where they will confer with activists of many public organizations.

Delegation Departs

PM211315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of Israel's peace-loving public visited our country 10-18 October at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

The guests visited Moscow, Leningrad, and Tashkent. They had conversations at the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace and meetings with representatives of other social organizations and figures from the fields of science, culture, and health care. A wide range of questions was discussed, above all problems of the struggle for peace in the Near East and throughout the world.

MOSCOW SOIREE COMMEMORATES 'ABD AL-NASIR

PM221027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In Memory of Fighter"]

[Text] A public soiree was held in Moscow 15 October in memory of Egyptian President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, that outstanding politician and statesman of the Arab East.

A sincere friend of the Soviet Union, J. 'Abd al-Nasir made a substantial contribution to the development of Soviet-Egyptian relations and the contribution to the development of Soviet-Egyptian relations and the consolidation of the friendship and cooperation of the two countries' peoples, the speeches noted. The gains of the 1952 revolution, which marked a qualitatively new stage in the development of the Arab national liberation movement, are inextricably linked with the name of the fighter for Egypt's liberation from imperialism's political rule.

CUBAN CP IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION DETAILED

PM211554 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent P. Bogomolov dispatch: "Getting Through to Everyone: Cuban Communists Improve Ideological Education Work Among the Masses"]

[Text] Havana, Oct -- ... With a click of the desk control panel a map of Cuba was illuminated with different colored lights. The names of cities and settlements and symbols for industrial centers and agroindustrial complexes flashed up on the large board. Students at Havana's Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Nico Lopez National School were preparing for examinations with the aid of a computer. The rooms for information and methodological work and the rooms with propaganda hardware were set up with the assistance of Soviet specialists.

"We constantly use modern electronics and sound recording apparatus," I was told by Antonio Diaz Ruiz, rector of Cuba's Nico Lopez National School. "This greatly assists in the work to improve the Marxist-Leninist education cadres and their theoretical and practical training."

The PCC is advancing militant and united toward its third congress, planned for next February. The 500,000-strong detachment of Cuban Communists has to its credit not just labor initiatives but also successes in mass political and ideological education work. The political enlightenment network has been expanded, party schools, seminars, and courses are working increasingly actively, and an increasing amount of diverse literature on questions of socialist building and international life is being published.

Marxist-Leninst education has made great strides among the masses, embracing every stratum and age group of the population, the dialogue between the party and the people is more specific than before. In addition to the country's strategic tasks, it also touches on current issues. Political study groups discuss problems concerning the moral education of young people, the work of Cuban internationalists abroad, the prices and incomes policy, and the struggle against antisocial phenomena.

The directives of the Second PCC Congress regarding improving political educational work are thus really being carried out. "While continuing the theoretical training of party cadres and members and the entire people, consistently defending Marxism-Leninism, and combating distortions of it," the congress documents noted, "we must also pay particular attention to the economic education of working people in the spirit of the basic principles and laws of socialism, to the moral upbringing of children and young people, and to strengthening the communist and internationalist awareness of all our fellow citizens."

These directives have been enriched and augmented by the living experience of the 5-year plan. Important resolutions on the work of the mass media and on the development everywhere of criticism and self-criticism have recently been adopted in the country. The Cuban leadership's principled evaluations and conclusions promoting the further concretization of ideological education work and the formation of a comprehensive approach to problems of social consciousness in the conditions of socialist building in a developing country have been voiced at a number of conferences held on a republic-wide scale.

The municipality of Puerto Padre stretches out along the banks of a convenient bay on the Island of Freedom's northern coastline. The ancient fortress at the entrance to the center of the municipality is a reminder of the glorious revolutionary past -- it was once audaciously attacked by patriots. The insurgents proclaimed the local port "the country's first free harbor" even before the victory of the revolution.

"In general we have no lack of good traditions," was the thought expressed by Jorge Batista Pena, secretary of the Party district committee. A tall, athletic man, he works in a small corner office, which seems too small for him. However, it is not in the secretary's nature to spend days at his desk. He devoted 12 years to work in the Union of Young Communists, is full of vim and vigor in his new post, and does a lot of traveling around the municipality.

"Yes, our history is militant," our interlocutor repeats. "But ignorance and illiteracy among part of the population were inherited from the Old World. The archive record of a fire which destroyed the city in the last century is interesting, in my view. If it is to be believed, the inhabitants of Puerto Padre fled at the arrival of the first train at the station. Sparks from the engine set the wooden platform alight and the fire started. There was no one there to put it out..."

Our conversation turned to how, under socialism, the Cubans' horizons are rapidly broadening and people's knowledge is growing. According to the secretary, one in seven of the 2,500 communists in the municipality has completed at least 9 years of general schooling. As for party workers, almost all of them have completed higher or secondary education. More than 1,000 people have received political training at courses at the district committee in recent years.

When you see the topics of the seminar classes held in Puerto Padre's labor collectives, the desire of the communists to avoid abstract educational work and to link theory as closely as possible with practice and everyday affairs at work and in the city -- such as the reconstruction of port facilities, the creation of subsidiary farms at industrial enterprises, and the transformation of Puerto Padre into a garden municipality, and so forth -- is immediately obvious.

Another example of the creative search for a closer link between ideological work and the population's everyday needs is the city of Las Tunas. Jose Infante, editor of the local party newspaper VEINTISEIS -- named in honor of the memorable day in July when the Moncada barracks were stormed -- pointed out with pride the newly commissioned printing complex. Its equipment was supplied by the USSR.

The work of VEINTISEIS' editorial collective was recently examined by the PCC provincial committee. Remarks concerning the need to increase the topicality and effectiveness of press items were made. Correctly interpreting the criticism, the journalists drafted a special plan of creative and organizational measures, many of which are already being carried out. For example, a network of worker and rural correspondents has been set up and newspaper campaigns to eliminate unjustified delays in capital construction and straighten out the work of transport and consumer services have been successfully carried out.

In deepening information and education work among the masses the PCC proceeds on the basis that the international situation around the Island of Freedom continues to worsen and the hostile propaganda campaigns against it are becoming increasingly sophisticated. This year a new anti-Cuban radio station has begun broadcasting to the republic from the United States. I discussed this with Eugenio Friol, member of the Villa Clara Provincial Party Committee Bureau.

"In the main," he believes, "the new subversive radio station, despite the subtlety of its presentation and its desperate efforts to demonstrate the 'timeliness of its news,' has not managed to achieve its aims. The class bias of this mouthpiece of the right-wing emigre rabble, which has concentrated all its efforts on slandering Cuba, the USSR, Poland, Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Nicaragua, immediately strikes any unprejudiced person."

My interviewee also believes that the radio pirates' gamble on the "penetrating power" of American music programs has also clearly failed. "Incidentally," Eugenio Friol observed, "the results of sociological surveys show that most young men and women in our worker province are unreceptive to the standards of the American way of life and the style of behavior which is cultivated in the West. This is gratifying, although in certain of our country's port cities there are still groups -- albeit negligible in size -- of adolescents who blindly ape models which are alien to us."

Yes, the radio saboteurs are failing to undermine the ideological and political unity of Cuban society. However, they are persisting in their effort. The enemies' plans require a high level of political vigilance and constant readiness to deal a resolute ideological rebuff.

The pioneers of socialism in the Western Hemisphere have always been distinguished by their high devotion to the ideological, moral, and political principles of the new society.

Cubans today are not only literate but enterprising. They are infinitely devoted to the motherland and deeply convinced of the rightness of the revolutionary cause. This guarantees a continuing advance and successful fulfillment of the PCC's plans both in economic building and in the sphere of molding a new, socialist.

CHILEAN POLITICAL SCENE, RECENT DEVELOPMENTS VIEWED

PM221338 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 41, Oct 85 pp 25-27

[Igor Rybalkin article: "The People and the Tyranny"]

[Text] September comes to Chile as if to remind people with its anniversaries of important events in the country's history. September 18 is a national holiday -- the day, that in 1810, marked the start of the country's independence from Spanish colonial domination. In the days of the bourgeois democratic system, presidential elections were held on September 4. The Christian Democrat Eduardo Frei won these selections in 1964, and his government carried out a number of reforms. In September 1970, victory at the polls went to Salvador Allende, a candidate of the left coalition. Three years later, on September 11, now a black day in the Chilean calendar, the Allende government was overthrown by the fascist military which established a ruthless dictatorship.

With its reminders of past events, both happy and sad, September makes one wonder how much longer the military-fascist regime can hold out in spite of overwhelming evidence that the vast majority of Chileans are against it.

A further reason for the question arising now is that in recent years considrable shifts have taken place in the struggle of the democratic forces against the dictatorship. The anti-dictatorship movement has acquired a mass nature, especially in 1983-84. There has been a consolidation of political opposition, expressed in the creation and activity or coalitions of opposition parties and groupings: the right-of-centre Democratic Alliance, the Left-Wing Popular Democratic Movement and between these two, the Socialist bloc.

Support from the Army is one of the main factors enabling Pinochet to retain power. No upheavals substantially undermining the reliability of this pillar of the regime have yet occurred. True, Pinochet is always having to reshuffle the top military. In August he had to part with Cesar Mendoza, a member of the military junta and commander of the Carabineers referred to as a rogue general by Allende in his last radio address to the Chilean people.

The general's departure occurred in unpleasant circumstances for the regime. The investigation of the brutal murder of three opposition leaders, started under pressure from indignant public opinion, revealed the complicity of senior Carabineer officers in the crime. The facts proved so odious that together with Cesar Mendoza, who had earlier claimed the murder was the "doing of Communists," resignations were submitted by 29 generals and officers. The dictator had no way out but to accept Mendoza's resignation in an attempt to dissociate himself from the crimes.

Of course, public dissatisfaction with the policy of the regime cannot but evoke some response among servicemen because the Army is not totally isolated from society and soldiers and non-commissioned officers cannot fail to see the sufferings and privations of their families and friends. But there exists a strict "vertical" military discipline and ideological brainwashing with emphasis on national security."

The situation in the Armed Forces is obviously also influenced by the fact that servicemen fear retribution for what they have done in the past in the event of a change of government. This unites them with the sense of "shared responsibility" and impels them to defend the regime.

Nonetheless, the way in which the situation is developing and the growth of the mass antidictatorship movement cannot fail to instill, in at least some of the senior officers, a feeling of alarm, and doubts about the expediency of Pinochet's remaining in power.

Support by ruling circles in the United States is another factor facilitating the preservation of the military-fascist regime. The U.S. Administration's favourable attitude to the regime is lately becoming increasingly obvious despite Washington's occasional statements about "concern" over the situation in Chile and the desirability of a "return to democracy." This was confirmed by the visit to Chile in February of this year, at the height of the state of emergency, of a special envoy of President Reagan, the then Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Langhorne Motley.

The results of the visit were summed up by Motley himself when he stated that Washington would not increase pressure on Pinochet to introduce changes in his authoritarian system. This was in line with the conclusion drawn on the eve of the visit in a secret report by the U.S. Department of State all things considered, Pinochet will be president till 1997. In the opionion of the U.S. Administration, the report says, the "moderate opposition" cannot guarantee that left-wing forces will not come to power after the military junta's collapse.

For this reason Washington has decided on an accord between Pinochet's ruling regime and the "moderate opposition" in order to prevent an alliance between the Christian Democrats and left-wing forces and isolate the Communist Party and the other more resolute anti-dictatorship forces.

This also explains the financial assistance to Pinochet's dictatorship. The Reagan administration is putting pressure on international financial bodies to make them more generous in giving loans to the dictatorial regime. Recently, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) succumed to pressure from Washington and approved the granting to Chile of a more than $820 million loan on extremely easy terms.

The support given by the United States to the Pinochet regime would not have enabled it to stay in power until today if the opposition forces had acted in concert and if their joint action had not been impeded by differing views on the methods to be used in the struggle to restore democracy. The events connected with the so-called "National Accord on Transition to Full Democracy" give an idea of the situation in the opposition camp and relations between the forces comprising it.

This agreement was worked out in response to an appeal for "national reconciliation" made by Cardinal Fresno, the archbishop of Santiago. Representatives of eleven political parties and groupings signed it on August 25 this year. In addition to members of the Democratic Alliance and the Socialist bloc it was also signed by the leaders of the National Party and the National Union Movement, organizations that were connected until recently with the "non-opposition rightists" (that is those supporting the government). Left-wing parties belonging to the Popular Democratic Movement, including the Communist Party, were not invited to take part in drafting the document.

The participants in the "national accord" proclaim as their aims "peaceful evolution towards full and genuine democracy," an "orderly transfer of political power to those who are endowed with it in accordance with indisputable democratic legality" and the return of the Armed Forces "to the fulfillment of their indispensable permanent functions."

Among the "immediate measures" necessary to "give Chileans back their civil rights" the agreement includes the abolition of the state of emergency, full restoration of civil freedoms and real autonomy for universities, return of people banished from the country, the lifting of the ban on the activities of political parties and the adoption of a law on the election of the president, senators and deputies by direct and secret ballot.

The "national accord," however, does not set any specific time for the "transition to democracy" and, most importantly, does not make this transition dependent on the removal of Pinochet from power. It is not clear how it is intended to carry out measures for democratization. The parties to the accord seem to pin their hopes on an agreement with the present repressive regime by means of "arguments of reason," by impressing the govenment with the broadness of their ranks and the fact that they are not allied with the more resolute opponents of the dictatorship.

The vagueness of much of the wording in the "national accord" reflects the heterogeneity of the forces participating in it, which include both those who reject "dialogue" with Pinochet and conciliators, those who are in favour of talks with him.

It is noteworthy that Washington had qualified the agreement as "positive" and expressed satisfaction with efforts directed at "reconciling the political forces and reaching agreement on a peaceful and orderly transition to democracy. To "come to terms" with the Pinochet regime!

The Popular Democratic Movement has stated that it recognizes the importance of the step taken by 11 opposition parties but sees in it also attempts to keep other forces out of the opposition front and lack of resolve to put an end to the existing regime. Noting that it regards the earliest possible abolition of the dictatorship as "the prime and indispensable condition for the reconciliation of Chileans and a return to a democratic system," the movement has not supported the agreement as a whole.

As to the Communist Party, its principled position was clearly defined still earlier. "We Communists," reads a letter from the Communist Party of Chile to the leadership of the Christian Democratic Party in connection with the polemic on methods of overthrowing the dictatorship, "adhere to the concept of a constant and steadily developing conflict as against the tendencies towards reconciliation with the dictatorship that are manifesting themselves in some opposition circles, as against the delusion that it is supposedly possible to reach an agreement with Pinochet that will lead to a rebirth of democracy... A concept according to which some sort of way out through compromise is possible hinders the struggle against the dictatorship and obstructs the necessary unity of democratic forces."

Later, in an interview for the major Chilean newspaper EL MERCURIO, which evoked widespread response, the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Chile, Luis Corvalan, specified: "The removal of General Pinochet is an essential step.... I do not expect voluntary abdication from him but I think that the strength of the people and the evolution of the crisis of the regime could, even if not forcing him to resign, create a situation which would predetermine his departure in one way or another. We opposed and continue to oppose the policy of dialogue with the present regime. Those who conducted dialogue and are inclined to conduct it now are accepting the idea of reconciliation and falling for Pinochet's tricks. But his departure could create favorable conditions for a really constructive dialogue with representatives of the Armed Forces with the aim of achieving genuine democracy."

The Communist Party's attitude to the "national accord" is in line with this clear and consistent position. In its appeal "to the Chilean people" the Communist Party pointed out that this accord reflects the crisis of the dictatorship and that its appearance was undoubtedly caused by the present scope of popular action for the earliest possible abolition of Pinochet's regime. The party noted the existence of positive aspects in the document, taking into account such pressing demands of the people as the need to observe human rights, restore democracy, and bring back the expellees. At the same time the Communist Party draws attention to the "obvious limitations" of the document, and first of all to the absence in it of concrete proposals concerning the need to end the dictatorship before 1989 -- the date till which Pinochet holds the presidential office.

The Communist Party called on all opposition forces without exception for joint militant action with the use of all suitable forms of struggle.

So the CPC did not accede to the "national accord" but neither did it reject it. At a secret meeting with journalists in Santiago (a UPI correspondent was among them), the members of the CPC underground leadership explained: "We cannot sign a document which does not take into account our view and contains a number of points with which we do not agree." At the same time the CPC representatives stated that the Communists "will not stand in the way of the political forces that support the 'national accord' and express readiness to cooperate with them."

And how did the government receive the "national accord"? Pinochet rejected it out of hand saying that the government would not deviate from the road mapped out by the Constitution, in other words that he would remain in power till 1989 and, possibly, even till 1997., and does not intend to allow a restoration of democracy. Pinochet's speech on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the fascist coup also confirmed the futility of hopes expressed in some circles of the bourgeois opposition of reaching an agreement with him on "transition to full democracy." Along with this the government tried to cover up its refusal to study the proposals contained in the accord by claiming that the ideas of this document "coincide with the aims and programmes pursued by the government" and do not contradict the provisions of the Pinochet constitution.

The existence of two tendencies in the opposition camp -- towards "dialogue" with the regime and the striving to put an end to it as quickly as possible by launching an even broader anti-dictatorship movement -- clearly made itself felt during the mass actions that were resumed with renewed force in September.

A new day of national protest was set for September 4 on the initiative of the national Guiding Council of Working People. This initiative was supported by trade union associations, organizations of students and residents in workers' settlements. It was joined by the Popular Democratic Movement and initially also by the Democratic Alliance. But the signing of the "national accord" was used by the advocates of "dialogue" as a means of preventing the mobilization of the masses. On August 31 Cardinal Fresno called on "Chileans of goodwill" to "refrain from acts of protest." After this the Democratic Alliance revised its initial decision.

Although these conciliating moves did exert a restraining influence, the day of mational protest was held on a truly countrywide scale. This could not be prevented either by police and Army units or by new arrests, roundups and murders. Anti-government actions continued in subsequent days as well. A new wave of these actions swept the country on September 11, the anniversary of the fascist coup. Broad sections of Chile's population clearly demonstrated their will to press for the immediate abolition of Pinochet's tyranny. The dictatorship's position is deteriorating.

NEW EDITION OF CPSU PROGRAM TO APPEAR 26 OCT

LD221738 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1649 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 22 (TANJUG) -- A new edition of the Programme of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is to be published on Saturday, October 26, Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Department for International Information of the CPSU Central Committee, said here today.

To be issued seven days later is a document of the Central Committee on directions in the Soviet Union's economic and social development for the 1990-2000 period.

LIGACHEV ADDRESSES MEDIA, IDEOLOGICAL LEADERS

LD221622 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee a conference was held today of leaders of the mass media, central ideological establishments, departments, and creative unions. It considered tasks connected with the nationwide discussion of the drafts for the new edition of the CPSU program, changes in the CPSU statutes, and the main directions for the USSR's socioeconomic development in 1986-1990 and the period up to 2000.

Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the conference. At the October 1985 party Central Committee plenum, he said, the great political significance of a nationwide discussion of the documents for the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress was felt. Following Leninist traditions, the party turns to the working people for advice during this responsible and crucial period in the development of Soviet society, so that by relying on collective experience, it can define ways to speed up the country's socioeconomic development and our further movement forward toward communism. Comrade Ligachev emphasized that the mass information and propaganda media were called on to publish energetically material containing proposals and comments from working people on the draft precongress documents; to print regularly theoretical and propaganda articles on the main problems in the draft documents for the forthcoming 27th Party Congress, responses and letters from Soviet people and foreign citizens, and obligations undertaken by collectives and individual production front-rankers and innovators in honor of the party congress. At the conference it was stressed that discussion, propaganda, and explanation of the precongress documents should be open and business-like, and be conducted in an organized manner, to the point, without showiness and fuss. It should contribute to the further cohesion of the Soviet people around the Communist Party, a deep understanding on the part of the working people of tasks and prospects in the perfection of a socialist society, and the achievement of its new qualitative condition.

PRAVDA REPORT ON LIGACHEV CHELYABINSK SPEECH

PM171314 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 85 First Edition p 2

[PRAVDA special correspondents A. Chernyak and V. Cherepanov report under the "Party life: Reports and Elections" rubric: "Going further tomorrow"]

[Text] Chelyabinsk -- The Chelyabinsk tractor plant ranks alongside such celebrated firstlings of the Soviet 5-Year Plans as Magnitka, Uralmash, and the Dneproges... And if it were customary to confer awards on vehicles for their victories on the front line of the national economy, there is no doubt that the broad chest of the Chelyabinsk plant's tractors would be covered in medals. They would obviously be called as follows: The "collectivization" medal, the "Volga-Don Canal" medal, the "Opening Up of the Virgin Lands" medal, the "Conquest of Antarctica" medal, and the "Construction of the Baikal-Amur railroad" medal... Chelyabinsk tractor builders also made a weighty contribution to victory in the Great Patriotic War. Every day the plant dispatched a large consignment of combat vehicles to the front.

Tanks built in the Urals reached the Brandenburg Gates, while their peacetime counterparts -- the "steel workhorses" -- are known in many countries in the world. Chelyabinsk tractor plant tractors are operating in socialist countries and are helping the states which have freed themselves from the colonial yoke to establish their economies. They are also bought by developed capitalist countries.

The collective of the Chelyabinsk tractor plant named for V.I. Lenin Association is adding more and more pages to our history. The end of last year saw the millionth tractor roll off its production line. Just recently the state committee reconfirmed that the T-130M tractor belongs to the top quality category. The ultrapowerful T-800 tractor has been developed rapidly, and a pledge to produce three industrial prototypes of this vehicle by the opening of the 27th CPSU Congress has been adopted.

Communists are in the vanguard of the collective as the initiators of all good actions. There was just a handful of them -- five in all -- when tractor building began. The ranks of communists in this renowned enterprise now number around 7,000 fighters. Their representatives assembled yesterday for the association's party report and election conference. Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in its work.

"The tractor plant's workers are successfully coping with the main technical and economic indicators of the 11th 5-year plan," party committee secretary V. Bogomolov noted in his report. "Since the beginning of this year alone dozens of tractors have been manufactured over and above the plan and marketable output worth an extra R16 million has been produced in addition to the target. And it is typical that almost all the increase in output has been achieved as a result of increasing labor productivity."

But it is not in keeping with the traditions of Communists or with the spirit of the times to talk just about achievements. That idea permeated the report and the conference delegates' speeches. Those present subjected their work to a principled, critical analysis and conferred on what to do and what lessons to learn from their shortcomings and miscalculations in order to achieve better results in the future. In short, the discussion was about making every possible use of reserves, about increasing production efficiency, and about how to motivate the whole thousand-strong collective for this.

The question of speeding up scientific and technical progress was keenly raised. It was noted that a comprehensive retooling program based on the latest scientific and technical achievements has been elaborated in the association. The tractor association's rebirth has effectively begun. Its capacities are being increased and people's working and living conditions are being improved. The implementation of this program will make it possible to increase production by 50 percent and to release around 10,000 workers and use them to operate newly commissioned capacities. Nineteen robotized complexes, 27 manipulators, and 22 comprehensively mechanized shops and sections are operating right in the association.

The conference participants thoroughly analyzed the best experience. The delegates' attention was drawn to the active stance adopted by the leadership and Communists of the steel castings shop in intensifying production. Through the introduction of new equipment and techniques the output of steel castings there will grow in the next few years by 10,000 metric tons without any increase in the work force.

However, this kind of stance has not yet been adopted universally. Some leaders and specialists merely pretend that they have changed their methods, whereas in their heart of hearts they hope that everything will turn out fine, sort itself out, and return to the old rut. Every innovation and fresh idea makes them apprehensive and they work without initiative, constantly fearing that no good will come of it. Such workers, it was observed at the conference, must make more energetic efforts to match the general pace, otherwise they will be left hopelessly behind.

Forging unit chief A. Duzhenkov, chief engineer Yu. Khramenkov, chief metallurgist V. Paramonov, and production unity party committee secretary N. Nikitin were severely criticised in this regard. The capacities of the cross and wedge [poperechno-klinovyy] rolling mill are being assimilated extremely slowly, and it is several years now since steel for nitride-hardened hot dies was developed. But the innovation has not been put into production.

"The installation of progressive equipment that was about to begin in our unit has been suspended," M. Biryuk, secretary of the tractor production unit party committee, complained from the rostrum.

He was supported in this by machine-setter Ye. Belogusev.

"There is a lot of delay in introducing new equipment. With the result that expensive equipment often lies around idle for a long time. In my view, this not just an economic issue but a political one. The guilty parties must be held more strictly to account and the responsibility of everyone for his assigned task must be increased."

But this kind of principledness is not always shown by the party committee, speakers observed. For example, as a consequence inefficiency on the part of construction workers the commissioning of a number of very important facilities is being held up, growth in output is being delayed, and the rate of retooling is being slowed down. The party committee, after examining construction questions, issued a party reprimand to Deputy Director General I. Palyutin. Time has passed, but what has changed?

"Appropriate measures to improve work at construction sites have not yet been taken," the rapporteur was forced to acknowledge. But he did not more than note the fact. And advised, in passing, that communist leaders M. Itikson, I. Velichko, B. Feldman, and V. Nadeyin draw the correct conclusions from the errors and miscalculations.

But this kind of superficial criticism is scarcely likely to produce the required result.

Or take another example.

"This year the people's control committee has reprimanded more than 70 leaders and officials for various shortcomings," Yu. Parfenov, chairman of the association people's control committee, said in his speech. "However, in not a single instance has this been appropriately evaluated by the party organizations. This lowering of accountability for assignments and poor exactingness have surely been responsible in many respects for the fact that expressions like 'incomplete work,' 'delivery shortfall,' and 'underfulfilment,' expressions which gloss over difficulties and distort the real state of affairs, are now in everyday use."

Our economy's main problem is the thrifty, rational use of what we have at our disposal. The association is setting about this problem in earnest, the conference noted. Eighteen party organizations have set up commissions to monitor the administration's activity in saving materials, fuel, and energy resources. Spot checks are being carried out and people's control posts and members of the "searchlight" movement have stepped up their activity. And this is producing results. It has been possible, for example, to save 77,500 metric tons of rolled metal since the beginning of the 5-year plan.

But by no means all the reserves are being exploited. The conference instructed motor builders to substantially increase motor reliability and economy. They have been set the task of increasing the service life of motors and improving the quality of vehicles produced.

"Every tractor builder must be even more demanding toward both himself and his comrades and must create an atmosphere in which slipshod workers feel uncomfortable," V. Tsyrulnikov, leader of a team of fitters, said. "But quality does not depend just on us. For over a week that we have been working below capacity because our suppliers are not providing the caterpillar tracks we need. And when they do appear, the rush will begin. There will be no time for quality, so to speak. Or take our tools. In the days of power wrenches we tightening the bolts by hand. This is no good at all."

As production is concentrated the primary party organizations grow increasingly large. In this context it is particularly important to pool and channel the efforts of all levels -- from the team party group up to the enterprise party committee -- toward a single goal. So far, however, not enough attention is paid to the grassroots level or to party organizers, that is, to those who operate in the very midst of the labor collective.

"The aktiv's training is poorly organized," party group organizer A. Krinitsyn complained during the debate. "We are stewing, so to speak, in our own juice."

Delegates criticized the party committee for serious shortcomings in its work style.

"Not every resolution passed by the committee is carried through to completion. Often the committee adopts another resolution before it has fulfilled an earlier one," M. Nuritdinov, secretary of the trial production unit's party committee, said.

The conference was addressed by Ye.K. Ligachev. He observed that party organizations like those at the Chelyabinsk tractor plant occupy a special place in the party as its buttress in the practical implementation of policy and the carrying out of plans to develop Soviet society.

Our country, Ye.K. Ligachev said, has traveled a long and glorious path. It possesses powerful production and intellectual potential and is the bulwark of peace and social progress throughout the world. Why, then, when the Land of the Soviets has made such enormous achievements, did the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum place on the agenda the task of qualitatively restructuring the economy and speeding up socio-economic development? Answering this question, the CPSU Central Committee secretary analyzed the situation prevailing in the national economy during the second half of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties, when extensive factors for development were largely exhausted and the economy began exhibiting unfavorable trends. In that period, against a background of the decline in economic indicators, socialist discipline in society deteriorated, accountability for assignments declined, and negative phenomena spread. Trust in cadres was frequently not linked with high exactingness toward them. In these conditions a question arose: Either assent to the decline in production growth rates, diminish the plans to increase the people's prosperity, and reduce the country's defense capability, or increase the rate of advance and boost work efficiency and on this basis further improve people's lives and strengthen the state's economic and defense might. Thus the course of speeding up socioeconomic development is an objective necessity determined by the nature of the internal development of the country and the situation prevailing in the international arena. "The supreme interests of our people," CPSU Central Committee general secretary M.S. Gorbachev points out, "demand a radical turnaround in the development of the country's economy, a breakthrough along the whole front of scientific and technical progress, and the further improvement of social relations, above all, production relations.

All transformations in the sphere of the economy are being carried out in our country within a socialist framework and in order to strengthen socialism. It is this which principally determines the people's undivided support for the party's course. Comparatively little time has elapsed since the Central Committee April Plenum. But we are all already aware of the positive changes in economic activity, the mentality of cadres, and the mood of the masses. People have pulled themselves together, they are working more energetically, and their interest in matters of common concern is increasing. Yet the main work still lies ahead of us: The party is presently holding a detailed discussion at report and election meetings on how to carry out this work and how best to greet the 27th CPSU Congress. These meetings have already been held in party groups, in shop party organizations, and in most primary party organizations. The progress of the report and election campaign shows the increased militancy of primary party organizations, which, as is well known, constitute the party's main potential.

Your conference, Ye.K. Ligachev went on, is taking place in a good atmosphere. This is due above all to the fact that the association's collective is coping successfully with the main technical and economic indicators of the 11th 5-Year Plan. This is a major success. But it is not in our party's traditions or, as you realize, in the spirit of the times to talk only about our achievements. The party demands a principled, critical analysis of the situation and an in-depth quest for all reserves; it requires us to look ahead and not lose our long-term view.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary went on to dwell on the reserves available within the association for increasing production efficiency and on how best to bring them into play. In order to accelerate scientific and technical progress in the association, it is important to link more firmly together in a single manufacturing process the efforts of the sector's science, the plant's designers, and the production workers. As yet there is no real coordination here.

The delegates' attention was drawn to the need to seek a substantial improvement in the economy of the motors produced by the association and a strengthening of the policy of economy in all avenues. In recent years much has been done at the association to improve output quality. All the same, a new tractor from the Chelyabinsk plant is not always up to the highest demands in terms of quality characteristics. The Central Committee secretary expressed confidence that the party organization, leaders and specialists, and the entire collective of the Chelyabinsk Tractor plant will do everything necessary to ensure that the output produced here is really up to the standard of the world's best models, or surpasses them.

In defining ways of accelerating social development, the party has called first and foremost for the human factor to be activated. Noting that this is a multifaceted task, Ye.K. Ligachev particularly singled out the improvement of the cultural and technical level and the professional qualifications of workers and specialists. There are considerable difficulties at the association in this respect, due in particular to the weakness of the production training base. The party organization and administration have adopted many decisions on its development, but there has been no real progress. It is necessary to radically change the attitude to cadre training. It is important to determine precisely who should be taught what, and when, in each specific work place, team, sector, or shop. Matters should be organized in such a way that cadre training and the improvement of the qualifications of worker and specialist cadres keep ahead of the assimilation of new machinery and technology and take into account the interests of the future. The acquisition of new professional knowledge and skills must be the cause of all the people. In the new quest for knowledge, the Communists and Komsomol members must, as before, be in the forefront.

Success in resolving the innovative tasks set by the party depends directly on the standard of work of primary party organizations, their militancy, and their ability to concentrate on what is most important and adhere firmly to the Leninist principle of unity of word and deed. In our day the responsibility of each Communist to the party and people has grown immeasurably. His active participation in the party's transforming activity, first and foremost in the sector where he works, is particularly important. It is also important for the Communist to set an example not only in production, but in everyday life. It may be said that for the CPSU member the sphere of everyday life is also party work. Here too people are educated and their spiritual and moral nature is molded. A Communist must act energetically and consistently everywhere so as to ensure that people can really feel the breakthrough which the party speaks of. It is necessary to make every effort to rid ourselves of what V.I. Lenin described as slovenliness, carelessness, sloppiness, untidiness, nervous haste, and the tendency to substitute discussion for action and talk for work...One of the most important aspects of the activity of primary party organizations is the admission of new members to the CPSU. It is in leading collectives like the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant collective that the party's new recruits are molded in strong worker traditions. The proportion of cadre workers among aspirants is growing. This trend is correct and must be strengthened.

Y.K. Ligachev went on to dwell on questions of ideological education work and how to ensure that it is closely linked with life and with the labor collectives' concrete tasks. Major steps are currently being taken to rid our way of life of everything that is alien to it and strengthen people's moral health. The party launched an offensive against irresponsibility and bureaucracy, all forms of abuses and embezzlements of socialist property, and the desire of certain members of society to live at other people's expense. The party's concern for the people's moral and physical well-being dictates measures aimed at establishing a sober way of life in the country. The line of eradicating drunkenness is supported by the vast majority of the people, and we will pursue it consistently and firmly. The CPSU Central Committee Secretary noted shortcomings in the work of the association's administration and party organization to improve people's working and living conditions. The party organization and administration must, he stressed, bear the same resonsibility for this work, for the fulfillment of plans for sociocultural and consumer building, as for the implementation of production programs. This approach arises from the nature of the party's policy, which was and is centered on Soviet people and concern for their well-being.

Ye.K. Ligachev spoke of the work to prepare the new edition of the CPSU Program, the possible changes to the party rules, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and for the Period Through Development of the USSR in the Year 2000. After these drafts of very important political documents for the 27th Party Congress have been examined at the Central Committee Plenum, they will be published for partywide and nationwide discussion. A crucial political campaign lies ahead for party organizations, and we must start preparing for it now.

In conclusion secretary of the CPSU Central Committee spoke briefly of questions of the foreign policy activity of the party and state at the present stage.

In the resolution adopted, the conference delegates assured the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo that the party organization and the entire collective of that the party organization and the entire collective of Chelyabinsk tractor builders will ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the tasks facing the association and devote their efforts and knowledge to the great cause of socialist building.

GRISHIN RESPONDS TO CRITICISM OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

PM211530 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[Letter by V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, under the rubric: "In Response to Criticism": "No Right to Exception"]

[Text] SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA has recently published a number of articles on breaches of the procedure set by the government for the acceptance into use of installations completed by the construction industry and on serious shortcomings in the work of Moscow construction workers.

Cases of breaches of state discipline and existing legislation in construction have also been confirmed by a check carried out by the USSR People's Control Committee.

The question of breaches of the government resolution on the acceptance into use of housing and consumer facilities has been examined at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau, at a meeting of the Moscow City Party Economic Aktiv, and at a session of the Moscow Gorispolkom.

The Party Gorkom Bureau, the Party Economic Aktiv meeting, and the Moscow City Soviet session condemned cases involving the handing over of housing and other installations with defective or unfinished work. Officials have received party and administrative reprimands for shortcomings and for poor exactingness and responsibility for the quality of installations commissioned. The Moscow Gorispolkom has been instructed to strengthen the leadership of the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration of Housing and Civil Construction and a number of other construction organizations and subunits.

Measures have been elaborated to enhance discipline and the level of organization and order, to increase the exactingness and responsibility of officials, to improve the quality of construction, and to ensure the prompt commissioning of installations. Work has begun in the city to eliminate the shortcomings noted by the newspaper and the USSR People's Control Committee. The construction defects which occurred in housing and consumer facilities have been eliminated to a considerable extent. The remaining work will be completed by the end of the current year.

The Party Gorkom and Raykoms and the Moscow City Soviet and rayon soviets are taking measures to improve the work of the city's construction organizations, to eliminate henceforth the shortcomings noted by the newspaper articles and the USSR People's Control Committee, and to strictly observe the procedure established by the government for the acceptance into use of housing and other installations.

GROMYKO ADDRESSES COSMONAUTS AT AWARD CEREMONY

LD211350 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report entitled: "For Courage in Space Exploration"]

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium presented high awards of the homeland to Cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Georgiy Grechko in the Kremlin today. They returned to earth at the end of last month after carrying out a space flight. Addressing the heroes of space, Comrade Gromyko said:

Dear Vladimir Aleksandrovich! Dear Georgiy Mikhaylovich! I am glad to welcome bold conquerors of space, here in the Kremlin. You have already traveled to distances beyond the earth on more than one occasion, you have worked selflessly there and have returned to mother earth victorious. Today we are warmly welcoming you in Moscow.

No doubt one can say that for you, working while orbiting in space became a very familiar thing. But of course this does not mean that work in the distant heavens is already something ordinary. There is no doubt that every flight into the little-known depths of the universe demands serious and lengthy preparations, and deep knowledge.

At the same time it is a feat. Each launch into orbit is linked with the display of steadfastness and courage. It is also necessary to mention the fact that each flight by cosmonauts brings new discoveries and becomes a landmark in the knowledge of the expanses of space. This is probably clearer to you than it is to anyone else. Such was your flight. It is exceedingly important for the theory and practice of space exploration. For the first time an operation has been carried out -- if one can put it like this -- for reviving a space objective. It was carried out in a splendid way, according to methods that were planned in advance. At the same time I would like to note not only the rare degree of courage, but also the faultless skill, resourcefulness, and what is usually termed a high-class job of the specialist.

The space-home in orbit is now continuing to function normally. A visiting expedition has been sent there. The crew has been replaced in part. This is also something new. The result of it has been the transfer of working skills directly in orbit, which leads to a higher level of research efficiency.

The Soviet Union was the first to put a man into space. It did this for peaceful purposes. The flight you took part in was also devoted to carrying out national economic and scientific tasks.

The USSR has a clear and precise program of work and cooperation in space. It is totally and utterly peaceful. It is no coincidence that it is known throughout the whole planet as the "star peace" plan. It is a good name. The concrete Soviet proposals for peaceful cooperation in space under conditions of its nonmilitarization are attracting the attention of the UN members, where a discussion on these proposals is taking place.

Allow me to express to you, and through you to all Soviet cosmonauts, the wish that you will continue to accumulate such experiences as serves the peaceful exploration of outer space. I wish you and your families robust health, and fresh success in your noble task of serving the motherland. Allow me on behalf of the party Central Committee and Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, to cordially congratulate you on the successful fulfillment of another of the fatherland's tasks. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, conveys to you warm words of greeting and wishes for new success.

In accordance with the decree of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Dzhanibekov, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, pilot cosmonaut of the USSR, is awarded the Order of Lenin for the successful performance of a space flight on the Salyut-7 orbital scientific research complex and for the courage and heroism displayed on it.

In accordance with the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Grechko, Georgiy Mikhailovich, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, pilot cosmonaut of the USSR, is awarded the Order of Lenin for the successful performance of a space flight on the Salyut-7 Soyuz orbital scientific research complex.

Allow me, dear comrades, to perform the honorable and pleasant duty of presenting you with these high awards.

In their replies, cosmonauts Dzhanibekov and Grechko cordially thanked the Communist Party and Soviet Government for the trust they showed in instructing them to carry out the space flight. They gave their assurance that they were ready to perform any new task for the fatherland to implement the program of conquering and studying space in the interests of science and the national economy and in the interests of all mankind.

TWO EARTH SATELLITES LAUNCHED 22 OCTOBER

Cosmos-1697

LD221355 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 22 TASS -- The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1697 was launched in the Soviet Union today. The sputnik carries scientific equipment designed to continue the programme of exploration of outer space.

The artificial satellite was put into an orbit with the following parametres:

The initial period of revolution -- 102 minutes;

The maximum distance from the surface of the earth (in apogee) -- 880 kilometres;

The minimum distance from the surface of the earth (in perigee) -- 852 kilometres;

The inclination of the orbit -- 71 degrees.

Apart from scientific equipment, aboard the sputnik there are a radiosystem for precise measurement of the elements of the orbit, a radiotelemetric system to transmit back to earth data on the operation of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally. The coordination-computing centre is processing the incoming information.

Cosmos-1698

LD230838 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0815 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text]Moscow 23 Oct (TASS) -- On 22 October 1985 another earth satellite, Cosmos-1698, was launched in the Soviet Union. The satellite carries scientific equipment for the continuation of space research.

The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of orbit, 11 hours 49 minutes;

Maximum distance from earth's surface (apogee), 39,342 km;

Minimum distance from earth's surface (perigee), 613 km;

Inclination, 62.8 degrees.

Along with the scientific equipment, the satellite has a radio system for precise measurement of elements of orbit, a radiotelemetry system for transmitting data to earth on the work of the instruments, and scientific equipment. The equipment installed on the satellite is working normally. The coordinating computer center is processing the incoming data.

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE ORBITAL COMPLEX EXPERIMENTS

LD221847 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 22 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from the control centre:

The flight of the "Salyut-70" -- "Soyuz T-14" -- "Cosmos-1686" orbital complex manned by Vladimir Vasyutin, Viktor Savinykh, and Alexander Volkov is going on. The bulk of the working time in the past days of the [words indistinct] as alloted [words indistinct] surface and atmospheric research.

Today the crew will carry out another several briefs of photography of land and sea with the use of the MKF-6M multi- [word indistinct] camera and wide-frame Kate-140 camera and various spectrometric apparatus. [sentence as received]

The aim of the "Aerosol" experiment, which is also planned for today, is to obtain new data on the luminescent clouds, the gas composition of the atmosphere and its optical and spectral characteristics.

The series of experiments to gather meteorite matter in the near-earth space is nearing completion. The work is being done by means of apparatus which was co-designed by the scientists and specialists of the Soviet Union and France and which is installed on the station's outer surface.

Biological experiments are being continued on board the orbital complex in on board conservatories "Oasis," "Vazony," and on the "Biogravistat" installation. Sprouts of pepper, onion, and lettuce were selected as objects for the study.

During communication sessions the crew report that the program of work in orbit is proceeding in accordance with the schedule of the flight. The cosmonauts are feeling well.

COSMONAUTS CONDUCT EARTH ATMOSPHERE RESEARCH

LD230919 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Viktor Savinykh, flight engineer of the manned complex, is completing his 20th week of space flight, while Vladimir Vasyutin, the crew's commander, and cosmonaut-research Aleksandr Volkov are in their 37th working day in near-earth space.

The cosmonauts have completed a series of comprehensive experiments for research into the earth's surface and atmosphere which began at the beginning of the month.

Today they will study changes in the features of the upper layers of the atmosphere near the orbiting complex, operations under the program of biological experiments, and

INTERCOSMOS 'ASTROPHYSICAL' TESTS COMPLETED

LD180833 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] A series of astrophysical experiments the Soviet cosmonauts have conducted in accordance with the joint program of the socialist community countries, Intercosmos, has been completed at the Salyut orbital station. The crew have been measuring the radiation of remote stars, photographing the sun's corona, and studying the impact of solar radiation on the surface of earth's oceans. Viktor Savinykh has already been working at the station for more than 4 months; Vladimir Vasyutin and Aleksandr Volkov for approximately 1 month.

CARGO DELIVERED EARLY TO EAST ARCTIC SECTOR

LD180336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Summary] Navigation in the eastern Arctic sector has been completed 2 weeks earlier than usual. The lessons of 2 years ago, when several dozen ships were trapped in ice due to a sudden outbreak of frost, have been taken into consideration. This year, deliveries of cargo to inhabitants of the north have been finished before heavy frost set in. This has been facilitated by effective use of powerful icebreakers led by the atomic icebreaker "Leonid Brezhnev." In the western Arctic sector, navigation has long since been carried out all year long.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES SETS UP COMPUTER DIVISION

LD172141 Moscow TASS in English 2121 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 17 TASS -- The Soviet Union attaches special importance to an accelerated development of computing engineering. A new division in charge of automatic equipment, computing engineering, and informatics, which has brought together dozens of institutes, has been set up in the USSR Academy of Sciences, Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, related today at a meeting with the heads of diplomatic missions in Moscow.

He specially touched upon the scientists' international contacts. Having recalled that there are plans for scientific cooperation with many countries, he pointed out their successful implementation. Contacts with colleagues of socialist countries develop in a particularly intensive way. In recent years, the scientist pointed out, interest in scientific cooperation with the USSR has markedly grown on the part of some capitalist countries which had broken off contacts with Soviet academic institutions several years ago or had reduced them to nought for political considerations.

Academician Aleksandrov said that such break-off of scientific relations has not told on the development of Soviet science. On the contrary, rather, it has stimulated the development of many branches of knowledge in which Soviet scientists had gaps. The president of the USSR Academy of Sciences recalled that attempts at isolating Soviet science had been repeatedly made in the past. Those measures had not achieved their aim: Scientific thought in the Soviet Union continued to develop. This is illustrated by the USSR's strides in the field of the study of outer space, in nuclear physics, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Anatoliy Aleksandrov emphasized that Soviet scientists are for expansion of international cooperation which is of benefit to all partners.